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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

No. X.

COURTESY.

MEN suffering the penalty of a debauch are said to evince an extreme anxiety to trace an aching head, and a disordered stomach, to any cause but the right one. They never blame the wine, their real enemy—but empty the vials of their indignation upon the roast pig, or, perchance, upon "that nasty salmon." This ingenuity at escaping from self-reproach is not uncommon. The sickness of the heart, which is the sure punishment of allowed inconsistencies, is very usually made the gloomy medium through which to look at the faithful advocacy of truth—and all the fretfulness and resentment which in reality grow out of a consciousness that we are in a false position, are attributed to those whose fault it be, which happens to touch that conscioposeds, and make it smart. We become angry, not, as we ought to be, with ourselves, for being wrong—but with something or other in him who rebukes the wrong. It matters nothing that he substantiates his charge. This, far from disarming, rather inflames, our wrath. We question his motives—we condemn his spirit—we are sure that his mode of dealing with great principles is peculiarly mischievous and offensive—and, like the man whose guilty slumbers are disturbed by cock-crow, and whose uneasiness of conscience makes every note of chanticleer grating and discordant, we are apt to fancy that the irritation excited by our own moral disquietude, is to be placed at the door of that instrumentality which wakes us up to the knowledge of our actual position.

It is not a little amusing to observe, in the fancy portraits drawn of those servants of truth who most trouble the repose of these unsettled "quietists," the prominent ideas which they attach to a faithful discharge of duty. The voice which startles them, simply forasmuch as it speaks in the accents of fidelity, is imagined, as a matter of course, to proceed from some tall, thickset, burly fellow, whose features are hedged round with an impenetrable forest of black whiskers, whose eyes look out defiantly from beneath overhanging and shaggy brows, whose complexion is of that coarse and tawny yellow which tells a tale, not merely of exposure to the weather, but also of a disordered liver, and whose whole demeanour is a compound of swagger, impudence, and noise. They seem to suppose that such a face and figure, set off with a walking stick of the bludgeon species, is the most natural and appropriate embodiment of a fearless mind, a strong conviction, and a determined will. Were their word taken for it, every out-and-out nonconformist—every one who presumes to call inconsistency inconsistency—should have the outward semblance of an ogre—should be

> "Monstrum horrendum, informe,"

and should have qualified himself for his mission by a previous course of indiscriminate and savage offensiveness which might justify society in voting him a griffin.

Such being the case, it may be useful to inform the decided and hearty adherents of principle, that duty does not require them to answer to the picture. Firmness of purpose, and unflinching fidelity, are perfectly compatible with gentleness and courtesy—and just because they will be sure to rub the back of prejudice against the hair, in the discharge of their service to truth, it is the more peculiarly incumbent upon them to take care at least that their deeds never savour of an ill temper, and that their voice is never tremulous with excited passion.

Courtesy is the handmaid to truthfulness. A delicate perception of social proprieties—a benevolent alacrity to please, wherever pleasure can be given without a compromise of principle—a genial cheerfulness such as denotes a mind agreeing with itself—praise heartily awarded where praise is due—patience in listening to explanations—promptitude in confessing an error as soon it is perceived—a careful avoidance of bluster—and when rebuke must needs be administered, rebuke aimed rather at the *thing* reprobated, than at the *persons* who in strict justice are responsible for it—these are by no means irreconcileable with the hardiest and sternest integrity of heart.

There is a conventional courtesy which ill becomes the thorough nonconformist. It is "all things to all men," but not with the ultimate view of "saving some." Its features are puckered up into an inexpressive, monotonous, everlasting simper. Its opinions, cameleon-like, take the hue of those next at hand. The language of compliment is ever on its lips, and it interweaves with its conversation, in wonderful variety and number, epithets of respect and endearment. When it urges the importance of some avowed and sacred principle, it does so in a tone of misgiving which invites the auditor to give it the go-by. It suggests all manner of excuses for error, as though error itself was not sufficiently inventive of them. It puts down all unpleasant truths in the category of *tabooed* topics, whether of speech or pen—and its whole aim is to please itself by gaining favour, rather than by conciliating good-will to promote truth.

Courtesy, rightly understood, is no gloser. It never employs itself in making things appear what they are not. It does not veneer deal, and call it rosewood. When it speaks, it speaks intelligibly. Its behaviour is always dictated by a regard to what the highest exigency of the occasion demands. If it would pull a man out of the water, it is rough. If it would stay the plague of some contagious immorality, it is severe. Its love is kindness, and its word is truth. It neither calls good evil, nor evil good. It seeks the advantage of others. In the pursuit of this object it may often have to denounce vice and to expose folly—but it will do neither for its own gratification. It will wound no feelings inconsiderately. It will rejoice in mild means, where mild means will answer. But it will, assuredly, deal with things according to their own nature. Timidity it will encourage. Infirmities it will allow for. It will calmly set itself to remove misapprehension. It will handle gently honest prejudices. From hypocrisy it will tear the mask without scruple—and the designing, who are plotting to mislead the unwary, it will rebuke and expose. And all this it will do from motives of enlightened compassion—so intimately united are the twin scriptural precepts—"Be pitiful—be courteous."

The purest philanthropy presents us with the best specimens of true courtesy. He who withstood a fellow apostle to the face, "because he was to be blamed," was, perhaps, one of the most courteous men who ever trod this earth. But there was nothing mawkish in his demeanour. Gentle as the summer dew, and transparent as the autumnal air, he knew when and where to speak with indignation. A simple purpose, a settled judgment, a large and loving heart, cannot but be courteous. Provocation acting upon human infirmities may occasionally sting their possessor into passion; but even then

> "He carries anger as the flint bears fire,
> Which, being much enforc'd, shows a hasty spark,
> And straight is cold again."

SECESSION OF MR NEWMAN FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—OXFORD, NOV. 2.—The Rev. Charles Penny, M.A., student of Christchurch, and curate of Ashendon, has resigned his studentship, on conforming to the Roman Catholic faith. A letter has also been received from the Rev. J. H. Newman, of Littlemore, addressed to the Rev. Isaac Williams, author of the famous tract "On Reserve, &c.," intimating that he can no longer continue a member of the English church. The intelligence has created a great sensation, as it is supposed Mr Newman's secession will be followed by that of several others.—*Chronicle.*

GREAT MEETING OF THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION IN LEICESTER.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting was held in the new hall, Wellington street, for the purpose of promoting the objects and advocating the claims of the British Anti-state-church Association. As might have been expected, from the prominent position which Leicester has taken in all movements having for their object the advancement of the principles of civil and religious liberty, the new hall was crowded with a highly-respectable audience, including a considerable number of ladies.

Mr E. Miall and Dr Price were to have formed the deputation from the Executive Council of the Association, but the latter gentleman was unavoidably prevented from attending. Amongst the gentlemen present we noticed Mr Alderman Cripps, Messrs. Wheeler, W. Baines, G. Viccars, and H. Hull (town-councillors), C. B. Robinson, H. F. Coleman, and C. R. Edmonds, Esqrs, Messrs J. Mammag, S. Viccars, and a number of other influential gentlemen and tradesmen.

Shortly after seven o'clock the proceedings of the evening commenced by Mr Alderman Cripps moving, and Mr W. Baines seconding, the motion, that H. F. Coleman, Esq., take the chair.

The motion having been unanimously adopted, H. F. Coleman, Esq., said that, advocating as he did, from conscientious motives, the great principles of nonconformity, he complied with the wish of the meeting to take the chair. Impressed as he was with the feeling that the union of church and state was incompatible with those principles, he felt that this was not the time to shrink from the avowal of those great principles to which they were pledged [hear, hear]. He had great pleasure in meeting them there, and would introduce as the mover of the first resolution the Rev. J. Smedmore.

The Rev. J. SMEDMORE then rose, and proposed the following resolution:—

"That, inasmuch as in the nature of things the human mind cannot be coerced, but its movements, in order to their being responsible and virtuous, must flow from conviction [illegible] and, inasmuch as in all things which relate to [illegible] men are ultimately responsible to Almighty God, and inasmuch as the kingdom which Christ has set up in the world is altogether spiritual—the principle which is involved in the establishment church of these realms, as well as in all similar institutions, is, in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, unsound and pernicious, tends to enslave the intellect, is detrimental to general morality, and does dishonour to the Great Head of the church."

He said, a somewhat long period had elapsed since they met in that place to give an account of the proceedings of the Anti-state-church Conference. They must not, however, suppose that this comparative silence had arisen from any diminution of zeal in the cause, much less from any abandonment of the scheme which they had projected [hear, hear]. Earnest consideration had been given so as to secure stability to the scheme—to give facility to its movements, and to achieve the attainment of the ends it proposed. This delay had been looked upon and felt by some friends as a disappointment, and had been viewed with triumph and exultation by their foes—it had been taken as a sign of division in their counsels, or of thinness in the ranks of their supporters. He was, however, happy to say that they had had no misgivings as to the success of the movement, or of the ultimate triumph of their cause [hear, hear]. But it was deemed advisable that they should act with becoming caution, so that hereafter they might not have to blame themselves for having adopted plans which involved any rashness or indiscretion. Deliberation was required, and it was hoped that the attention which they had given to the subject would embolden the timid, and conciliate those who were partially opposed or uncertain, because it must be considered that they were not setting up this movement at random, without first considering whether their cause were good, or their armour proof against the assaults that would be made upon it—that the ardent amongst them were not destitute of discretion—that they had weighed well the obstacles to be overcome, and the strength they had to encounter—that they were not rushing forward with precipitancy and a blind determination, which would only cause them, in the end, to rue their temerity, and hasten their disgrace [hear, hear]. Mr Smedmore then spoke, at some length, on the course of policy propounded by the Anti-state-church Association, and noticed some of the objections against it, urged by its opponents.

Mr T. STEVENSON briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then announced Mr EDWARD MIALL (formerly minister of Bond street chapel, Leicester), to propose the next resolution. Mr M. was received with enthusiastic cheers, which having subsided, he commenced by expressing the gratification he felt in once more being in their midst, and receiving those expressions of good-will which had so often been extended towards him when he dwelt amongst them. He did not come to Leicester in the

ORIGINAL

capacity of a public teacher, for little could he utter on the present subject which was not already familiar to them. He conceived that the object of that meeting, and his duty in relation to it, was of an easier and more genial character. They came together, he imagined, to commune on well-known topics—to grasp each other by the hand of cordial fellowship—to converse, in frank and manly confidence, upon subjects upon which they had an interest in common—to employ speech merely as the medium by which the feelings of all might be made to converge upon one centre—and, by a happy reciprocation of thought, to stir up the fire of their zeal, and fan it into a steady and glowing power worthy of the occasion.

Were it but given to us, sir, to trace with prophetic eye the future history of that conflict upon which the kingdom of Christ is just entering with the governments of the earth—could we but forsee the fiery tests to which it will yet expose Christian fidelity—the wrecks of character it will occasion, and the heroic virtues it will mature and develope—were it possible for us to catch a glimpse of all the strange interpositions of Providence destined hereafter to concur in liberating the church from an unholy alliance—and could we mark with distinctness the numberless advantages, incidental and unexpected, as well as direct and foreseen, which will flow to the world from the settlement of this great question—the extent to which it will humble the pride and insolence of power—the deadly blow which it will deal out to hypocrisy and sectarianism—the relief which it will administer to civil liberty—the impulse it will give to education—and above all, the new vigour it will impart to Christian willinghood, and the startling energies of benevolence which it will call into active exercise—could all this but be realised at the present moment, I am persuaded our sense of the importance of the subject would very far transcend what it now is, however deeply we may feel ourselves interested in its progress. Those dissenters who can regard this matter as one of minor and of comparatively trivial import, seem to me to labour under the disadvantage of some strange obliquity of vision, and to be rendered incapable, by an unfortunate mental squint, of looking fairly a-head of their own times and their own convenience. They may be philosophers in a small way—and a very small way it is. They may not want for acuteness within their own little sphere of vision. But that they have any just perceptions of the respect which is due to truth—any noble-hearted faith in the potency of right—any larger benevolence than will suffice to make dissent, as it is, a cosy snuggery of their own—any sympathy for the masses who, even on their own showing, are perishing for lack of knowledge withoutside, I cannot, with my present views, believe. You are aware, sir, of the position which the British Anti-state-church Association, has, deliberately, and, I hope, with becoming solemnity, taken up. Our one and only object is, in few words—the entire and final separation of the church from the state. The means whereby we seek the accomplishment of this object are—the diffusion of a knowledge of our principles—the gradual creation of a public feeling in their favour—and the employment, wherever practicable, of those rights of citizenship within our reach, by which we may most speedily and most effectually work out a peaceful solution of the question at issue. It is to seek your aid, and to enlist your active exertions in this great enterprise, that I appear amongst you this evening. And I have the grateful conviction upon my mind that nothing further will be required of me than a bare enumeration of the arguments which have influenced our decision, to secure your prompt and cheerful co-operation. One might surely have supposed, without any glaring lack of reason, that the simplest statement of our object would have been sufficient to command for it the respect and the heartiest concurrence of the whole dissenting community. They hold certain truths, distinctive of them as a body, to which they profess to attach considerable importance. Of these truths, which they regard as part of the mind of Christ, they constitute themselves the special witnesses, and they affect to believe that the purity, spirituality, and ultimate triumph of the church very greatly depend upon the universal and practical recognition of them. Now it is precisely these truths, and no others, that the British Anti-state-church Association is organised to diffuse—to hold them up so prominently that he who runs may read—to demonstrate their certainty—to point out their bearings—to commend them to reason and to conscience—and to secure for them that amount of attention which their intrinsic worth entitles them to claim. And what is there, let me ask, so anomalous in this enterprise, that grave ministers should solemnly shake their heads, and well-to-do deacons should hold up their horror-stricken hands, and that both parties should unite in declaring that it bodes no good? What is there in this our avowed intention that should make doctors of divinity take counsel together how best the movement may be cushioned, or prick learned professors into a sudden paroxysm of zeal to crush it beneath the weight of a lumbering quarterly review? It is about as curious a spectacle as the history of this world can afford, to see grey-headed gentlemen, by the dozen, whose names are capped with academic honours, and whose influence is known to be potent in our churches, rushing together in frantic enthusiasm, to prevent the earnest promulgation of their own principles. Puseyism itself did not provoke in this indescribable class of dissenters a more uncivil and forbidding frown than did the late Anti-state-church Conference. Now, I put it to you, my friends, in all sobriety, whether our object deserved this opposition at their hands. We had no right, you know, to calculate upon the good-will of bishops and secretaries of state, inasmuch as they repudiated as mischievous the great truths we sought to embody. They might have denounced our undertaking with perfect consistency. But they did not. They had no need to do it. They wisely left that work in the hands of men who, holding the principles of dissenters, would naturally have more weight with the dissenting body—and so it came to pass, that judgment was pronounced against us by leading nonconformists, for aiming to popularise and give effect to nonconforming principles. Now, sir, I will not insult this audience by presuming that they sympathise with such inconsistencies. No! I address myself to you as dissenters, and I feel fully persuaded that nothing more is necessary to obtain your concurrence, than the assurance that our main object is to promulgate through the lengths and breadths of this empire the distinctive and fundamental principles of dissent. And in what mode do we intend to set about the work upon which we have entered? Rashly, of course, if the word of influential nonconforming opponents is to be taken as decisive—violently, vulgarly, with headstrong impetuosity, and with a stark blindness to the adaptation of the means to the end which will certainly run upon its own discomfiture. Well! be it so—with this reserve, that there is considerable difference of opinion as to what constitutes rashness. Sir, we admit that we have been rash enough to arrive at the conclusion, that a large proportion of the dissenting body possess but a scanty knowledge of their own principles. We have been rash enough to determine upon addressing ourselves, in the first instance, almost exclusively to them. Our rashness is exemplified in supposing, as we have done, that the primary business of our association would be to lay a broad basis for future operations in the enlightenment of our own people. We are going to rush violently upon the extreme measure of raising, if possible, the tone and the character of dissent. We are vulgar enough to imagine that sound instruction may, perchance, remove some ignorance, and that stirring appeals may rouse conscience from its slumbers. To deepen in the minds of dissenters their conviction of the importance of their own principles—to induce them to look away from their own grievances, and to contemplate the wrong done by religious establishments to the cause of truth—to prevail upon them to merge all party feelings, all merely sectarian objects, in the one grand attempt to enfranchise Christianity from bondage—to urge upon them their obligation to bring to the settlement of this question all the meekness, prayerfulness, wisdom, and energy of men of God—to make them a compact phalanx of intelligent, conscientious, high-minded, resolute nonconformists—and when we have achieved this "consummation devoutly to be wished," to lead them on to conflict with the evil we seek to overturn—this, sir, is what our hot-headed impetuosity has determined upon attempting. This is the way in which we propose to set to work. We confess to all this. We have never concealed it. We have even paraded it again and again—and every resolution we have passed, and every act we have done, has borne this design upon its very front! Aye! but the means we propose to employ—are they not such as may well cause respectable dissenters to stand aloof from us? Very likely—nothing more likely, considering the character of the men who assembled at the Conference. However, you shall hear them. It may be some relief, then, to this meeting to be informed, that the British Anti-state-church Association has not any present intention of laying in a stock of pikes and guns. We have not yet resolved upon another gunpowder plot. As yet there is no Guy Fawkes with whom we are holding secret communion. We have not even contemplated monster meetings. But we propose sending forth qualified men to lecture on our principles, and to issue suitable tracts to enlighten the public mind. In short, and not to weary you with details, we shall avail ourselves of every peaceful mode of preaching the truths which we hold—first, to our own body for the purpose of awakening them—then to the public at large, with a view to convince them—and ultimately to parliament, in the hope of converting them. You have before you, now, both our object and our plans. And, dropping all sarcasm, I ask you seriously whether they are such as honest dissenters can consistently condemn. Is there anything so wild, so visionary, or so wicked in our movement, that men who profess to love our principles should denounce our project? We deem those principles sacred—as constituting a part of the revealed will of God we deem them worth contending for—we wish to do so wisely, as beseems the magnitude of the question—peacefully, in accordance with the spirit of Christianity—but resolutely, as men who feel their responsibility, and who regard the knowledge which they possess as a talent committed to their trust for the benefit of others. It is with these feelings and motives that we now present our cause to your notice—and invite you as nonconformists to unite your efforts with our own. Nor are we unmindful, in the work upon which we have entered, of the claims which our country has upon the sympathies and best affections of our hearts. Surely we are entitled to plead—whatever sneers our plea may in some quarters provoke—our interest in the people of fatherland, as one of the motives which have put us upon our present course of action, and to appeal to the patriotism of dissenters for co-operation and support. I know of no wish which an Englishman may properly cherish on behalf of his fellow-countrymen, the realisation of which will not be helped forward by the settlement of the question which the Anti-state-church Association is organised to promote. He who comprehends the mighty breadth of this question, and who sees its several bearings upon the destinies of the empire—let his aspirations for liberty take what shape they may—is bound to feel an interest in the object we pursue. If he would give to the labourer that which cannot be withheld from him without foul injustice and grinding oppression—the right to exchange his only property, his strength and skill, for that proportion of bread which he could obtain in the market of the world—if he would redeem the sons of toil from a condition of abject dependence, by securing, through the medium of commercial freedom, ample employment for our industrial population—if, by smiting to the earth the monopoly of bankrupt landlords and West India proprietors, he would seek to make Great Britain prosperous, and to ensure cheapness and plenty to her crowded inhabitants—then must his sympathies, at least if he be enlightened and sincere, be interwoven with ours; for the national church, whose income is regulated by the average price of corn, is the strongest, the most compact, the deadliest foe to his success. Should his heart for the people of his own land devise more liberal things—should he ask on their behalf the rights of citizenship—should he wish that politically, as well as socially, the precept of the gospel should be carried into effect, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—even there he must go hand in hand in with us, and bid us God-speed; for the established church is the main prop, as well as the readiest instrument, of feudal despotism. The patriot's thoughts may take a higher range, and aiming not merely to give liberty, but to fit those who receive it for the best and wisest use of it, may prompt him to educate the masses—to humanise, to elevate, and to bring under all suitable moral influences, those whom he would ultimately make free. If so, past events may have spoken loudly enough to admonish him that his place is by our side, and his rallying point the banner which we have uplifted to the breeze of heaven. But there are higher considerations than these to move us. Simple poverty and scantiness of bread, especially if the affliction were produced by an imperious necessity, we could bear; for mere privation is not incompatible with hardy virtue. We may endure, for its allotted season, with patience, if not with cheerfulness, the political ascendancy of the few over the many, in our confident belief that, where the mind is free, there will grow up under the crust of feudal institutions a public opinion destined one day to shiver them to atoms. We might even remain for a period unblessed by much of that book learning which is called education, and yet have an inquiring, shrewd, common-sense, and honest people. But to see our country priestridden, and her sons the whining, crouching, doting, superstitious slaves of ecclesiastical imposture—to witness all the religious susceptibilities of human nature played upon by craft, and made to hew the wood and draw the water of swaggering and cassocked churchmen—to behold a great nation dragged by a lie into the cowering servility which resigns all the prerogatives of manhood, and prostrates, in abject submission, all the powers which link the mortal with the immortal, and earth with heaven—Oh! sir, it was not for such a terrible humiliation as this that our pious forefathers wrestled with imprisonment, exile, and death. Oh! dissenters of Great Britain, avert from your country this degrading doom, for you are charged with that high mission. Your ancestors bequeathed it to you—and all the liberties which they purchased for you, at the expense of their sufferings and blood, cry aloud upon you, in these days of rampant priestism, not to stand by with folded arms and vacant countenance whilst the cup of bitterness is commended, with guileful art, to the lips of the people. Interpose, I implore you, to prevent, if possible, the perpetration of this foul design. At least, and for your own sakes, wash your hands of the iniquity, and let not the curse at length rest upon your heads. You have knowledge—you have means—you have influence—you have truth upon your side—you have everything needed, if you have but the courage and the will. In the name of your menaced country—menaced by priestly assumption and insolence—in the name of freedom—free inquiry, free judgment, free action, and that in a matter pertaining to the highest interests of man—I conjure you to join us in this projected assault upon spiritual despotism. Brace up your hearts—strengthen your hands—and swear with us, upon the altar of enlightened patriotism, that, with your permission, this unhallowed purpose shall never be accomplished.

Mr Miall then went on to observe that the promoters of the association were influenced by another motive of a still higher and more sacred character. They looked upon this question in that light in which they believed it would present itself to them when they had passed away from time and had entered upon the scenes of eternity. They regarded the principles they held to be a part of that revelation which had been committed to them by their Almighty Father for their guidance; and therefore incumbent on them to carry out [hear, hear]. They perceived that that revelation might be, by a simple proclamation, brought in contact with the hearts and minds of men; and they also perceived that it had been employed by unprincipled men to work out civil and political purposes; purposes which were quite antagonistic to its principles. The conduct of these men in the colonies and in the villages at home showed that millions were worshiping under a great falsehood, and were they to stand by and suffer this without entering their protest against it? Was it possible for them, if they had the smallest sympathy with their Redeemer, and entered into his magnificent plans for the redemption of the earth, not to feel in his behalf the utmost pain that where he has chosen to treasure up his choicest mercy, there man should show his utmost depravity? On this great account they felt it requisite to promote the principles which they held. They were taunted with the question—"What will you do? Look at the magnitude of the thing; its hoary antiquity; its roots striking into all institutions; having become engrafted in the manners of the people, in their character, and the forms of government. What success can you expect where all the powers of the world seem combined against your principles?" They had nothing to do with the opposition to their principles, or the consequences which arose from them. They never asked themselves the question whether they were likely to succeed, for they knew that the truth would succeed, whatever became of them [hear, hear]. If their principles coincided with the doctrines of Christ, not all the powers of the earth could stamp them out of existence; while, if they were mistaken in their views, their project would fall, and their eyes be opened to the truth [hear, hear]. But they were well aware that the knowledge they had given to them was intrusted to their hands for some wise and specific purpose, and they could not go about with those principles, and the belief that their Master called upon them to declare them, without doing so whether men would hear or whether they would forbear [hear, hear]. It might be that the completion of these great principles would come sooner than some thought of—or it might be that they would not be accomplished in their time. But it would be a source of satisfaction to them, when they quitted time for eternity, that grace had been given to them to declare their own convictions, and that they had never attempted to deny those things which they believed to be consistent with Christianity [loud and continued applause]. Mr Miall concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

"That, anxious for the diffusion of correct views on the nature of the kingdom of Christ, as contrasted with the constitution, the discipline, and spirit of the established religion in this country, and fully assured that Christianity would be incalculably promoted if disenthralled from the trammels of political legislators, if it were left to its own evidences and the advocacy of its sincere friends, this meeting, while disclaiming all uncharitable feeling towards the members of the endowed sects, rejoices in the formation of the British Anti-state-church Association, and especially in the wise, peaceful, and firm course it has chosen, and that it pledges itself to render this association every assistance in its power."

Mr DAVIS, baptist minister of Arnesby, seconded the resolution in an able speech, which our limits will not allow us to give.

The resolution, having been put from the chair, was unanimously adopted.

Mr J. P. MURSELL, baptist minister, rose to move the third resolution as follows :—

"That, with a view to give effect to the foregoing resolution in Leicester and its neighbourhood, a registrar in connexion with the British Anti-state-church Association be now chosen. That Mr John Austin be respectfully requested to accept the office for the ensuing year, and that the members of the council resident in this locality, be invited to co-operate with him in carrying out the plans of the executive committee, in the town and county."

It had been announced that their esteemed friend Dr Price would also have been present with Mr Miall, as one of the delegates from the executive committee, but he regretted to state that he had received a letter from Dr Price that morning, in which he mentioned that from circumstances which had occurred since he expressed his intention of coming to Leicester he had been unavoidably detained in town, and they would thus lose the benefit of his advice. He wrote to Dr Price last night, requesting him to come, if possible, but this letter quite accounted for the cause of his absence. Those who knew Dr Price would extremely regret his absence, for they knew that a more discreet friend or able adviser than that gentleman it would be difficult to find. He had one or two objections to answer, and he deemed it impossible that the meeting could be too deeply impressed with the weight and gravity of the objects which they were met to promote, or with the responsibility of those who had undertaken to carry out these views; and to show in what precise terms it was intended to proceed, when they asked for so important an object as the dissolution of the church and state of these realms—an object, in his opinon, one of the most difficult as well as one of the most important. He felt that there were many persons of enlightened minds who objected to the measure, as well as many parties who objected to the British Anti-state-church Association, on consistent grounds. He was not one of those who thought such men were actuated by unkind or unchristian motives [hear, hear]. He thought there were many, both in and out of the church of England, who dissented from their principles; and he held it to be their duty to meet those objections in the most earnest and careful manner, and through the dictates of the heart alone [hear, hear]. He felt sure they were not likely to go on any better with their agitation, or to gain any converts, if they treated those opposed to them with contempt and defiance ["hear, hear," and applause]. One objection, which came from faint lips, and from some devout people, was, that the movement on which they were entering was of a political nature. If it were so, everybody knew that that would be no obstacle to him [loud and reiterated applause]. So far from thinking it wrong for a minister to interfere with politics, he believed it to be the duty of every man to carry out the principles of political equality into every society, and without it he could not fulfil those duties which were required of every man. All that he wanted to show that evening was, that the object of the association was not a political one, and therefore that objection fell to the ground. There were objections of a political kind against the maintenance of an established church, sufficient to induce him and many others to join in the movement; enough had been written in the papers by Mr Miall to induce those who did not care much about religion, to ask for its removal. But that was not the ground on which they had originated their association. They looked upon the establishment as detrimental to the spiritual and eternal interests of their fellow-men, and believed it to stand in the way of the success of the kingdom of the Son of God. He believed it to be antagonistic to his kingdom, and opposed to his will. That was the belief of the members of the committee, and the removal of that difficulty out of the way of the kingdom of Christ was the ground they took. And, therefore, all who associated themselves with this society took their view. There might be many religious men who did not take these views with them, nor think these grand and solemn considerations well founded; and, therefore, did not sympathise with their plans. But he did believe it, and the association were anxious to take out of the way one of the obstacles to that great day when the power of the Redeemer shall be realised and his kingdom come. Therefore this objection fell to the ground. It was said by some, that, supposing we were to succeed in our movement, we should inflict more mischief spiritually than we should do good. We should rather retard than promote the spiritual welfare of the people. This appeared a strange mode of argument [hear, hear]. If there were no means in existence which would provide for the spiritual welfare of the people, they think we should be acting right in setting up one; but as there is one, they think it is wrong in our attempting to remove it. He could not understand this mode of reasoning. Plausibility was attempted to be given to the argument by showing that they would rather do harm than good with reference to the more neglected villages. They said correctly that the church was the means of providing spiritual instruction and education in many country districts; and the removal of that would take away the only means of instruction for those districts. But for what reasons should this be the case? How many places are there where it is impossible for a dissenter to plant his feet? He referred to the villages, where it was impossible, from the tyranny and intolerance practised towards dissenters. There was one in this neighbourhood, where he had himself tried and found, in consequence of this system of intolerance, that it was perfectly impossible to carry out any plan for improving the people. This intolerance sometimes happened at places where the land belonged to a gentleman—a very worthy gentleman, too—who, however, seldom came to see it, and those he appointed, by their influence, frequently excluded persons of dissenting principles from attending the villages over which their influence extended [hear, hear, hear]. There were some worthy evangelical ministers of the church of England; and he knew there were those in that assembly who believed that to be the case, and he would appeal to them whether the stopping the supplies, or the separation of the connexion between church and state, would do away with those men. It was a libel upon them and their religion to say that, if the church were to be removed from politics, the career of usefulness of these worthy ministers would be cut short; they would still remain, and would be able to do more good than in the dark purlieus in which they were now residing [hear, hear]. And, supposing the church establishment to be separated from the state, the voluntary principle, and the love which men have to do good, would cause it to push itself into all the nooks of this island, and confer more benefit than it has ever yet done, or that the voluntary principle has been enabled to do in those places. Let it have every opportunity of doing what it pleased under the voluntary principle, and he believed that the spiritual interests of this country would be much better attended to than they could be under the present system [hear, hear]. These were their feelings; they were desirous of living, with all kindliness and charity, with men of all classes [hear, hear]. Still, if by any means some accident attendant upon their ideas of right, or of responsibility, disturbed that good feeling, they could not be blamed; it would be proper to inquire by what means those differences had arisen, and already existed. He believed that charity walked hand-in-hand with truth, and that where the truth was, there also must be the temple of charity. So that the love of truth was more important than charity, for charity could not exist without it, and he felt it his duty to advocate the great principles of the truth, even although they might sometimes appear to interfere with charity itself. But if they set to work in a wise and temperate manner, there need be no dread of differences. Why should they not, while pursuing an inquiry into the grounds of dissent and truth, be better friends? And, if it could not be so, however wide those differences should become, it would be better that they should widen and widen, rather than they should sacrifice those great principles which were received from divine revelation, and ratified by Him who bore their sins on his own body on the cross [hear, hear, and applause]. Some of their friends differed from this view of the practicability of attaining their object—they wanted to see things in a more favourable light—to see the sun shine, and the weather fair, before they proceeded to the conflict. He wished he could infuse a little of his enthusiastic feeling into their veins. But it was not such men as those that were required to carry on the agitation. The man they must have should be one who would brave the fury of the storm, and lift his brow to the heavens, however the thunder might peal or the lightning might flash [applause]. There were others, too, who declined to help them—kind, worthy men, who approved of their object, but did not approve of the means by which they were endeavouring to obtain it. He could see no objection in the means. They were, as Mr Miall had told them, perfectly simple and specific; and yet from these objections they might consider that they were about to make use of all kinds of extravagant schemes; and the same man told them they made such extravagant speeches that they could not come up to them. It was a plausible subterfuge, and the only one they could put forth as a colour for their not joining the association [hear, hear]. The means intended to be used were the circulation of tracts; the sending out of lecturers; the tracts, &c., to be written by men who well understood the subject, and ardently loved the cause. If the objectors were disposed to quarrel with these means, he would ask them to prove any better modes to the executive committee, and they would adopt them. It was his opinion, that they would have the effect of drawing all the earnest, independent, intelligent, and intellectual portion of the community; that the good men of all classes would join them; and that they would go on increasing in power until they became so gigantic a body as to astonish the men who now objected to their movement [hear, hear]. Many of the members of the church of England were with them. The signs of the times within the pale of the church of England itself highly favoured the movement in which they were embarked. A large proportion of the evangelical clergy—a class for whom he entertained the deepest respect—were beginning to feel that the time had arrived for some such change to take place; and that it would be better for a separation to take place, than to allow things to go on as they are [applause]. Many other churchmen think reform has now become necessary; and under those circumstances the best path was to go on as they were going on—asking no one's leave—treading on no one's toes—and doing good to everybody [applause]. The resolution had reference to matters of business. A registrar had been appointed for this town, and one was about to be appointed in every town where the society could gain admittance, and they intended to obtain a footing everywhere. He wrote to a neighbouring town to inform them that Dr Price and Mr Miall were coming over to Leicester; and he should be very happy to arrange for them to visit that town, and to assist himself in the meeting. There were some difficulties in the way; and they could not agree on holding the meeting; he was glad, however, to know that the society intended to go over to every town. The registrar will have to attend to the business of the town and district, and will report to the committee in London when it may be considered necessary. Mr J. Austin had been appointed registrar for this town, and those members of the committee who resided in the neighbourhood had promised to assist him. He would be glad to receive an intimation from any gentleman who wished to become a member. The committee agreed that an annual subscription of 1s. should constitute membership. The committee intended to visit the whole country; the large towns would be first on the list, and then the other towns would be visited. They must not be discouraged when they were told that the committee were going quietly to work; and when people said, "Your committee is going quietly to work; poor thing, poor thing, it is going to the ground," don't believe it. He could assure them—and himself and Mr Miall were members of that committee—that no committee had done more work in the same space of time than the committee of the British Anti-state-church Association. Nor was there any committee whose acts are more settled or comprehensive. Mr Mursell concluded, amidst loud applause, by moving the resolution.*

Mr WALLIS, independent minister, of Loughborough, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr W. BEDFORD, independent minister, of Narborough, voted the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman for his kindness in occupying the chair that evening.

Mr J. VICCARS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the compliment being acknowledged by the Chairman, the assembly broke up about half-past nine o'clock.

* We have copied the report of Mr Mursell's speech from the *Leicester Mercury*, but it is so obviously imperfect and incorrect that small reliance can be placed upon it.

EATING THE SACRAMENT BY PROXY.—A clergyman, not a hundred miles from Basingstoke, was called in to visit an individual afflicted with quinsy. Perceiving that he was dangerously ill, the clergyman said that he must partake of the sacrament, In vain did the sick man's wife assert that it was impossible he could do so, owing to the state of his throat, not being able to swallow. The clergyman appointed the following day for administering this last rite of the protestant church, the passport to heaven. On his arrival at the sick man's chamber, and going through the service, he found out that the dying man could not swallow the bread. Determined, however, not to be balked, he told the wife that she must eat it for her husband; which, on being urged to do, she took it. Who can wonder at the ignorance displayed by many of the people, when such folly is exhibited by the self-styled successors of the apostles?

A GREAT FACT.—Both the Oxford convocation and the Methodist conference vote by ballot. The clergy, it seems, both regular and irregular, understand the grand secret of electoral independence. Would that they understood as well the Scripture maxim of "doing to others as they would that others should do to them:" that is, allow them their liberty in this respect.—*Newcastle Anti-Monopolist.*

THE BURIAL QUESTION.—SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Bassingbourn burial case, noticed several times of late in the *Nonconformist*, came on for hearing in the Arches court on Saturday. Sir H. Jenner Fust, however, deferred judgment. A case of a similar nature followed. It was a proceeding "against the Rev. William Henry Henslowe, perpetual curate of the parish of Wormegay (or Wormgay), in the county of Norwich, for refusing, on two occasions, the 17th of February and the 3rd of March, 1844, to bury the corpse of Sarah Bowden, a parishioner, who had been baptised by a minister of a congregation of primitive methodists." After hearing counsel on both sides, the judge delivered sentence in the terms of the canon law. In the course of his judgment Sir H. J. Fust said, "It would be wise on the part of the clergymen to recollect, that, in every case of this kind, an opposition made to a claim by a large body of persons in the country of a legal right, should it prove unsuccessful, only afforded an additional triumph to persons who were seeking the downfall of the established church." After some questioning of Mr Henslowe the judge said, "I must desire the registrar to record, that the Rev. Mr Henslowe is suspended from the ministry for the space of three months, and condemned in the costs of the proceedings." Mr Henslowe: I solemnly protest against this judgment, and I appeal to the great council of the realm and to the convocation. The Court: If you mean to appeal, you must appeal to her Majesty in council. Let the sentence take effect from the 10th of November.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—We have to record another illustration of the vigilant disposition of our right reverend and respected diocesan, in which, though his designs were contrived with his usual tact, he has been most signally and sadly foiled. The parish of Wolborough is a peculiar, and consequently the Bishop has no control over it. Some time back he requested the Rev. Mr Clack, the rector, who resides at Moretonhampstead, to allow him only to confirm at the parish church at Wolborough. The rector refused. But *perseverando vinces*, thought the Bishop, and a few weeks back he presented the Rev. Mr Bradford, the curate who was officiating at Wolborough, with the living of Pinhoe. No sooner was Mr Clack made aware that Mr Bradford was to leave, than he appointed Mr Davis, a friend of his, to succeed him. Mr Davis removed to Newton, and officiated on the Sunday after Mr Bradford had left. Ere, however, a second Sunday came, he received a letter from the Bishop, in which he stated that he had received a communication from the parish, asserting that his voice was so weak that it could scarcely be heard three seats from the pulpit. He requested Mr Davis to consider the matter well before settling at Newton, and very generously promised to provide him with a parish with a smaller church, and kindly offered to send a clergyman to supply his place at Wolborough, whose stentorian lungs were such as would fully satisfy even the oldest woman of the congregation. But this was "no go." As soon as the inhabitants heard the Bishop of Exeter had attempted to meddle with their parish, they were roused "one and all." A public meeting was called, which was numerously and respectably attended, and a memorial, requesting Mr Clack not to allow any nominee of the Bishop to officiate in the parish, and stating that they were perfectly satisfied with, and had no reason to find fault with, the gentleman who had been appointed to succeed their late pastor. To this 327 signatures were attached, and it was immediately forwarded to Mr Clack, who lost no time in making the Bishop acquainted with it, and the result is, that the Bishop has been compelled to confess that the complaint against Mr Davis was futile and could not be substantiated; he has also been compelled to admit that the letter which he received was an anonymous one. Yes, so ready was he to find fault, so anxious to have the appointment in his own hands, that he made even a communication without a name to it the grounds for a complaint. It would have done the Bishop good, if he could have heard how merrily the parish bells were set ringing when the intelligence of his defeat reached the parishioners. Indeed, such is the odium in which he is held in consequence of this affair, that there is some talk of burning his effigy on the 5th of November, but we hope they won't go to that length.—*Western Times.*

Correspondence.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR—The manly and straightforward course adopted by you in the advancement of your own sentiments warrants the conclusion that a corresponding freedom will be readily conceded to your readers in the expression of theirs. I am quite sure, sir, that the free utterance of candid opinion, even when your own valuable remarks are the subject, would rather be courted by you than avoided, and that a suggestion, even if made from misconception, yet if made in sincerity, and with a view to aid the cause of truth, would be received with candour and estimated with charity. I make these observations preliminary to a remark or two on a passage in your last journal, headed "The Congregational Union." That passage animadverts on the nature of a paper read by Mr John Angell James, propounding a scheme for the prevention of evils resulting from an incompetent and irregular ministry. It is not my intention to say a word relative to the proposition itself, either as to its merit or demerit: you, sir, are well qualified to decide, both as to its character and probable consequences; but will you allow me to suggest that something like a deliberate scheme for the interest of what may be termed the high caste of dissenters, seems chargeable on Mr James, by the tenor of your editorial remarks? I fully agree with you, sir, that unhappily there is a tendency in human nature to err in the use of power, and there is too much reason to apprehend precisely that class of evils you have so graphically and intuitively portrayed as likely to result from such a plan of proceeding; but I cannot think, sir, for a moment, that Mr James was actuated by other than the purest motives in the formation of his scheme. Mr James is a man of God, eminently spiritually minded, as well as highly gifted; and that spirituality of mind is the safe-guard, and the only efficient safe-guard, against the natural evil to be anticipated from the possession of intellectual superiority, combined with popular acceptance—viz., an undue assumption of power. I will not deny that, breathing the atmosphere of a very general and well-merited sentiment of public approbation, and possessing the consciousness of a widely-extended instrumentality for the welfare of our fellow men, may, imperceptibly to ourselves, throw a haze over our understanding to a certain extent, and lead us to over-estimate our own status, and, by consequence, place us in a false position in reference to our fellows; yet I cannot but unhesitatingly advance my sentiment in reference to the present matter, that, whatever judgment may be passed on the expediency of Mr James's views, those views were not wilfully or knowingly advanced with any other motive than that of furthering, to the best of his not meagre ability, the general good of the church of Christ. Those who know him best will testify to the deep feeling of interest and concern ever manifested for the attainment of this object, and you, sir, I am sure, will be the first to give the right hand of fellowship to the man who has really this grand object at heart, however you may be disposed to question the nature of the means proposed for adoption. Erroneous, then, as may be deemed the provisions of the scheme propounded, I trust full justice will be done to the nature of the motives leading to its development; and I cannot but conclude, looking at the tenor of the life, and character of the labours of the eminently useful, as well as devoted, minister of Christ who has brought forward the present project, that his motives were of the purest character in the main. Imperfection is the characteristic of humanity in its best estate.

It is, sir, with the most sincere respect for yourself, and the warmest interest in your earnest advocacy of principled religion, that I venture to lay before you these remarks. Forgive their freedom: they are made in the cause of that truth of which you yourself are so steady an advocate, and from which, I am sure, not knowingly are you in the slightest instance a detractor.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
A LAYMAN OF BLANDFORD.

MINISTERIAL ASSUMPTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I have read with much pleasure the article on "The Congregational Union" in your last number, and I am rejoiced to find that you are watching the movements of those whom you have aptly designated the "aristocracy of dissent." I have noticed recently that those who sustain the office of pastor are assuming to themselves a power and an authority over their hearers, and over the church, quite incompatible with the religion of Him whose doctrines they preach, but whose example they forget to follow. I therefore think you do the cause of dissent and pure religion an essential service in noticing the sayings and doings of these "assemblies of divines." But it is not only at such meetings as those held recently at Norwich that your vigilant and powerful pen is required, but in more remote corners of our land. I was a short time ago at a monthly church meeting held in this county, when I heard the reverend chairman (permit *me* to write reverend) speak most magniloquently about a "religious democracy" that was rising in the churches of the land, and he took pains to let the people know that he disapproved of it and deplored it; and still more recently did this same rev. gentleman talk, among his brother ministers, at a half-yearly meeting, about a body of persons rising in the churches, whom he denominated "spiritual chartists." I suppose it is to put down this "religious democracy" and these "spiritual chartists" that the new dissenting tory *British Quarterly* is to be forced through the congregations of independent dissenters, and which, under the patronage of the "aristocracy of dissent," is to extinguish the *Eclectic Review*, because it dares to attempt to open the eyes of all men, and unfold to them their inalienable moral and religious rights. I have never taken the *Eclectic*, but I now intend to do so, and I hope many more will be induced to do the same, and thus sustain the hands, and support the principles so ably advocated by that devoted servant of God, the editor of the *Eclectic*.

I am, Mr Editor, your obedient servant,
A HAMPSHIRE MAN.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—We have the pleasure of announcing that the Queen has sent £200, and Prince Albert £100, in aid of the funds required. The poor are already anxiously inquiring at the office in Crosby square when the wash-houses will be opened.—*Times.*

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Nov. 5, 1844.

A special meeting of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union was held at their office, 37, Waterloo street, on Monday, to consider an address to the people of Ireland—the president in the chair.

Letters were read from Mr R. Hardy, Worcester; Mr W. Hollis, Cheltenham; Mr W. Lovett, London; and Mr J. Dunlop, Edinburgh; approving of the draft copy, which was unanimously adopted. It will appear in our next.

PUDSEY.—On Thursday evening week, the friends of complete suffrage dined together, at the Association rooms, Church lane. After the cloth was drawn, Mr Joseph Rogers was called to the chair, and opened the meeting in a neat and appropriate address, after which he introduced Mr Churchwarden Baker, who made a very telling speech, on the relation betwixt church and state, showing the gross absurdity and the utter inconsistency of calling upon dissenters, and the public at large, to support a system of worship from which they conscientiously differed. Mr James Hargrave was next introduced to the meeting; he spoke at some length, on local matters, showing the triumphs the association had achieved over the common enemies of popular opinion, the tories;—as evidence of which he instanced the election of the overseers, Messrs William Huggan and Samuel Lobley, two of the most straightforward characters of the liberal party. Hitherto the overseers had been self-elected—the father nominating the son, &c., which would have been carried on as formerly, but for the manly conduct of Mr Joseph Walker, ex-churchwarden, aided by the above association. The remainder of the evening was spent in hearing speeches from Messrs Dufton, Holliday, Verity, Stansfield, and John Bocock. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated, about eleven o'clock, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.—*Leeds Times.*

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FOR STOKE NEWINGTON, AND THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.—On Monday evening, Nov. 4th, the fifth half-yearly meeting of members was held at the Tyssen arms, Dalston, at eight o'clock. Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., of Walthamstow, V.P., was called to the chair. The meeting, though not numerous, was respectable and influential. A report was read, detailing the hindrances and difficulties with which the society has had to struggle, owing to the resignation of their late valuable secretary, Mr Baines, and the retirement of several members of the society and committee. The report concluded with a powerful appeal for increased exertion, and eloquently referred to the fact, that the principles of the suffrage were spreading widely, especially among the nonconforming body. The meeting was chiefly of a conversational character. Messrs Clarke, Wilson, Pococke, Bishop, Matson, and Whincop, addressed the assembly, and supported an instruction to the committee, to make arrangements on the return of Mr Vincent to London to hold meetings in Hackney and Kingsland. Several subscriptions and donations were received, and the meeting closed about half-past nine, with the usual thanks to the chairman.—*From a Correspondent.*

SUNDERLAND.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week, Mr Vincent delivered three lectures in this town, in the Arcade room, to large and enthusiastic meetings. Mr Hill, Mr Wilson (pastor of the baptist church), and T. Thompson, Esq., presided alternately. Great interest was excited by the lectures; and the friends of the cause resolved to entertain Mr Vincent at a public soirée. The soirée took place on Wednesday (last week) in the magnificent hall of the Athenæum. The company was large and respectable, and included a goodly number of ladies, three dissenting ministers, and several members of the town council. Thomas Thompson, Esq., was called to the chair. He said they had met to do honour to their friend Henry Vincent, whose lectures in Sunderland, and general exertions in the cause of liberty from his boyhood, entitled him to receive the countenance and affectionate support of all the real friends of liberty [cheers]. Since the establishment of the Complete Suffrage movement he had laboured on perseveringly against every difficulty; and when others grew drowsy, his resolution seemed increased; and he was sure he might venture to say, that he never would flag in his glorious course [loud cheers]. Mr J. Parker (minister of the secession) spoke ably to the sentiment "Education, free from all sectarianism." Mr A. Wilson (baptist minister) gave "Civil and religious liberty." Mr J. Wilson made an able speech in support of the sentiment, eulogistic of Mr Vincent. Mr Vincent, who was warmly applauded, returned thanks; and addressed the meeting on the advantages of education, showing, from experience and history generally, its powerful bearing on the cause of civil and religious freedom. The assembly broke up at 11 o'clock, after spending a delightful night. On the following evening Mr Vincent delivered his concluding lecture in the same building; and took his farewell amidst the hearty cheers of the audience.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr Vincent delivered his remaining lectures in this town on Monday and Tuesday nights, in Salem chapel. The attendance was large and influential. Several friends attended from North Shields. The proceedings went off in the most gratifying manner. The impression produced was of the most favourable kind. Votes of thanks were given to Mr Vincent with every demonstration of delight.

General News.

FOREIGN.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail has arrived, by which we are placed in possession of papers from India of the 17th of September, and from China of the 29th of July. Sir Henry Hardinge, the new governor-general of India, is conducting the administration quietly at Calcutta. In the Punjaub affairs are very unsettled among the chiefs. Advices from Cabul mention that an engagement had taken place on the 2nd August, between Ackbar Khan and Aubdool Summund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The issue was frequently doubtful during the contest; but at last the former came off the victor, capturing, among his prisoners, two generals of the enemy. The loss on the side of the people of Cabul was estimated at 3,000, while that of the enemy was stated to be 5,000, besides prisoners.

A report just published by the Agricultural society of Calcutta will put an end to the expectations of those who thought that India might rival China in the tea trade. It appears, on the evidence of the most experienced cultivator in Assam, that tea cannot be grown at less than one shilling a pound on the average of years, and this without reckoning any of the expenses of bringing to market. It can, therefore, never compete with the produce of China, not even in this country.

The populace of Canton display an unfriendly feeling towards the English and all foreigners, and have again made an attack on a party of English with brickbats, which was repelled with the loss of one life to the assailants. The Chinese authorities appear either unable or unwilling effectually to keep the peace; but it is not probable that any serious consequences will ensue. Trade is dull in China, the market being over supplied.

The Bombay Mail, bringing intelligence down to the 1st of October, has arrived. The chief intelligence relates to disturbances in the southern Mahratta country, which has been some time in a disturbed state. Some of the malcontents seized two of the strong hill forts, where they hoisted the standard of revolt against the Rajah of Kholapore. They consist chiefly of Arab troops, who placed themselves under some bold leaders, and bade defiance to the Rajah and his allies. A force was sent by the British authorities to disperse them. It consisted of fifty artillerymen and troops, amounting to about 1,200 men, under the command of Colonel Wallace, of the Madras army. An attack is said to have taken place on one of the forts, in which the rebels defended themselves stoutly with their long guns. Some soldiers were wounded on the side of the British, for the hill forts from their position are difficult of access. The British were subsequently firing and throwing shells into the first fort, which is about 25 miles from Belgaum. The other is 18 miles further off.

The Bombay journals and letters represent the affairs of the Punjaub as by no means so tranquil or so insignificant as the accounts which came round by Calcutta would lead us to expect. On the contrary, a fiere conflict was expected between Heera and Goolab Singh, the former preparing to march from Lahore to chastise Goolab in his mountains.

Lord Ellenborough's campaign, and his subsequent political arrangements, had by no means quieted the Mahrattas. Ram Rao, the only personage in Gwalior who inspired the British with confidence, had been fired at. His determination, and that of Sir Richmond Shakspeare, to prevent suttees, and the other items of Indian misgovernment, had produced much malignity and discontent.

Serious riots took place at Surat, on the 29th of August, in consequence of the popular dissatisfaction on account of the increase on the salt-tax from half a rupee to one rupee (2*s.*) per maund of 80lb. Troops were promptly sent there by the government, and the disturbances ceased. The supreme government subsequently ordered, by virtue of instructions from the court of directors, that the increased duty should be in the Bombay presidency only of the sum of one quarter of a rupee (6d.) per maund. This arrangement has apparently pacified the people, although there were petitions made against the tax.

Under the news from China the *Bombay Courier* says:—The Samarang, a British vessel, has been fired upon by a French man-of-war. We have not been able to ascertain particulars, but we vouch for the truth of the report which has reached us. Captain Geere would do well were he to publish the facts of the case. Indeed, the French are everywhere offering indignity and insult to the British flag. Though we deprecate war, we cannot put up any longer with such insolence.

AMERICA.

The *New York Herald* mentions an important decision which has recently been given in Boston, that a slave can only serve on board a United States national vessel while that vessel is within the slave-limits of that country, and that the moment the vessel passes without those limits he can claim his discharge.

A true bill had been found in Baltimore against the Rev. C. T. Torrey, charged with enticing away slaves.

No violence had been used by the inhabitants of Hancock county, Illinois, towards the Mormonites, and Governor Ford had disbanded such of the troops as had answered his call.

The New York correspondent of the *Times*, who writes under the signature of "A Genevese Traveler," makes the following remarks on the agitated state of the United States at the present time:—

"The excitement which at this moment pervades the

American community is without an example in the history of the country. In this remark, I allude not exclusively to political agitation. The religious community seems, as it were, convulsed to its centre. Nor is it strange or wonderful, if the credulous, from the signs of the times, should become alarmed, and apprehensive of the approach of some dread event or revolution. All is fanaticism, feigned or real. In the religious world we have the episcopal church agitated and distracted by new and unheard-of doctrines, except among the Romanists, and these new tenets are discussed with such bitterness as to threaten a separation or division of this time-honoured church.

"With the Romanists, we have their bishops and their clergy, by the positive commands of the pope, endeavouring by all the means in their power to suppress the circulation and reading of the Bible among a moral and Christian people. At the same time, their bishops and clergy are struggling for political power, and thus indelicately and unjustifiably interfering in the elections of the American people. It is true, they have met with such a rebuff from the natives in this city at the election in April last, and again a few days since from the same party, at the election in Philadelphia, that it is reasonable to suppose they will be more cautious and subtle in their future movements.

"Then we have the methodists and some other religious sects in great agitation on the subject of slavery. There is reason to believe that the methodist church will ultimately divide on this question. The most heated debates, in reference to slavery, have ensued in their conventions.

"With the Mormon agitation you are familiar, and I shall endeavour to keep you advised as to its progress. At first, from its absurdity, it attracted but little notice, except in the way of ridicule. But so extravagant and so persevering have its fanatical leaders proved, that the most direful consequences have flowed from this association, and others, not less disastrous, are to be apprehended. The opinion is general, and becoming more so, that in the 'holy city' of Nauvoo, as members of this fraternity, are many of the worst men that can be found in any society considered civilised. I hope this opinion is not well founded, but fear it is.

"Then come the Millerites. The leader of this sect was, I believe, a presbyterian minister: so far as I am informed, a respectable, pious man, of medium talents. At length, however, according to his own view of the case, he became inspired with the gift of prophecy; or, as his followers say, he discovered in the holy scriptures the precise time of the second coming of the Saviour, when the world should be judged. Having made this discovery, he felt it to be his duty to proclaim it aloud, which he accordingly did until the day of judgment had passed by. In the meantime, however, many of his followers, being of weak mind, became deranged. After the prophet had proved to be a false prophet, the presumption was that the sect would become extinct. Not so the fact. Miller continues to preach, with new and fiery zeal, that the last day was near at hand, and his followers are rapidly increasing in number. One of them has gone so far as to designate the 22nd of this month as the end of all things on this earth. The Millerites seem to consider immersion necessary to salvation. They repudiate sprinkling. Many of their converts have become maniacs, wasting their property, and leaving their families to suffer in indigence. Miller is not of this class. He takes care of the one thing needful in this life. But charity forbids considering him either a hypocrite or an impostor. He is a self-deluded fanatic. But he is making an inroad upon long-established churches, and will probably continue to make such inroad where anything like fanaticism prevails. What is termed among the methodists and baptists procrastinated meetings are admirably calculated to supply pupils for Miller's school of theology.

"To these causes of excitement must be added the political agitation which pervades every state and territory in the American union. If an intelligent stranger should now land in this country, unacquainted with the practical workings of the government and the controlling characteristics of the people, it is difficult to imagine what would be his conclusion—probably unfavourable to them as a peace-loving and thinking community. He might suppose that they were on the verge of a revolutionary outbreak; but the supposition would be erroneous. The great and immediate exciting cause suspended or removed, and all will again be tranquil. The Americans, as a nation, love and are proud of their country, its constitution, and its laws. Their great defect of judgment is credulity. They appear to think that every stranger, every foreigner, every cosmopolite may be safely introduced into their national family on terms of equality with their own children, an error which has jeopardised the purity and stability of their institutions, but to which they are beginning to open their eyes."

SPAIN.

An attempt has been made against the life of General Narvaez. Seven men, armed with carbines, had been posted in a street through which the General should pass on his way from the French embassy, where he had dined with his colleagues, to his hotel. The General, fortunately, proceeded in another direction, and the attempt failed. Several persons had been subsequently arrested, and, amongst others, an individual of the name of Ferrer, and General Prim. A most minute search was made in Prim's apartments, and papers seized, which were said to throw much light on the plans of the conspirators, and to compromise the General in the affair. M. Mendicati, an aide-de-camp of Espartero, who arrived at Madrid on the 25th, had also been thrown into prison.

A telegraphic despatch from Barcelona, of the 27th inst, states that a similar attempt was made, on the same day, to assassinate the Baron de Meer:—"At eight o'clock this afternoon two assassins were arrested at the moment they were about to attack the Baron de Meer, who was alighting from his carriage at the theatre. They were rescued from the guard, which was escorting them to the Atarazanas, by a mob, consisting of at least 500 armed men." "Barcelona, Oct. 28.—Four or five hundred persons, wearing red caps on their heads, proceeded to the Rambla, and seized upon the alcade and his deputy, who were rescued by the *Mosos* of the foreign legion. Other troops arrived, and the rioters were dispersed. The Baron de Meer, on leaving the theatre, proceeded along the Rambla. Forty persons were arrested. Two officers and a gendarme were stabbed with knives." The city was perfectly tranquil on the 29th. According to *La Verdad*, the plan of the conspirators had been to disarm the military post at the theatre, to involve the place in obscurity and darkness, by cutting the rope from which the lustre was suspended, and to profit by the confusion to murder the captain-general, the political chiefs, and the authorities, in their respective boxes.

The Cortes have made but little progress as yet with the bill for "reforming" the constitution. There was, however, no doubt it would pass both Chambers. The popular feeling out of doors is very strong against it, but the large military force concentrated around the capital prevents any decided expression of the popular feeling.

If the subjoined intelligence from the Bayonne correspondent of the *Times* be correct, there is some prospect that the destruction of the constitution may be prevented:—

"There can be no use in concealing the fact—a movement, and that a formidable one, is imminent, and nothing but mismanagement on the part of some of the leaders can possibly retard it. I say this, because I am equally of opinion that no steps taken by the government, however they may serve to retard it for some short time, can possibly prevent its taking place. A vast portion of the army has already turned over, and are only waiting the first signal, which will soon be given for rising against the government. I myself have seen in the barracks of several regiments the portrait of Espartero suspended over the beds of the soldiers; and I have heard these same soldiers singing popular songs, composed in Madrid, breathing aspirations for the return of the gitano, or gipsey, as the Duke of Victory is popularly called, on account of the darkness of his complexion. The small envelopes, in which are folded the paper cigars used by the soldiers, are ornamented with the portrait of their favourite, and the troops will not purchase any others that are not so adorned."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SWEDEN.—The *Presse* gives a lengthy article upon the present political state of Sweden, in which it enters into a historical *aperçu* of the advances of the liberal, or progressist party, during the reign of Charles John of Sweden. For a long time, it states, they had counted upon the co-operation of the king himself, until they found in him the most determined conservator of the institutions committed to his charge, as they were. Deceived in this expectation, the opposition rallied, and soon found itself strong enough to propose several plans of reform. After vainly endeavouring, in 1833, to forward a plan tending to replace the four orders established by the constitution by two legislative chambers, the liberal party succeeded in again presenting the same project to the diet of 1840, after considerable agitation in the intervening year. This plan, which proposed an elective system of a very democratic tendency, and extending the elective franchise widely among the people, was repulsed by three orders, and defended only, but in the most obstinate manner, by the peasant order. It was laid, consequently, before a committee, in which, contrary to every expectation, it was approved by a majority of one, and therefore ordered to come before the states at the next session. On the one hand, the king declared himself obstinately resolute against all change; on the other, the resistance threatened to assume a still more determined form. Among the dynasty party, however, were also many who saw that the time for granting some concessions to the liberal party was come, and who were ready to consent to the substitution of the two chambers to the four orders; but even they desired in this fusion to preserve a distinction of the orders. Under these circumstances, the late king of Sweden died, and his death augmented, in some degree, the hopes of the progressist party. The diet convoked upon the accession of Oscar, had at last to decide definitively upon the fate of the project of 1840. But, although the opposition journals affected to regard its acceptation as certain, it was rejected on the 28th of August last, the nobility and clergy voting against it; but the *bourgeois* order, which had rejected it in 1840, accepted it in 1844, and thus passed over to the side of the reformers. The project of reform, consequently, in spite of its ultra-liberal pretensions and exorbitantly democratic tendency, has already made progress in the country. "This hint should not be lost upon the government," continues the *Presse*. "The progress cannot be entirely put down—it must triumph sooner or later. It is necessary, then, to direct it with moderation and wisdom, for it would be an error and a misfortune to endeavour to oppose it obstinately." "Under this attitude of the four orders, all eyes and all hopes," says the *Presse*, "are turned upon King Oscar as a mediator and conciliator; and it is to be hoped, that in virtue of his prerogatives, he will lay before the present diet a bill which may pass directly by mutual concessions. As Prince Royal he was the favourite of the people, and he has now mounted the throne under circumstances where he may use his influence to advantage." "Sweden," says the French paper in conclusion, "has received its territorial re-constitution and its industrial and financial prosperity from the father; it expects its political and social regeneration from the son."

A letter from Stockholm, of the 8th inst, quoted in the *Times* has the following:—"The attempts made up to this day to introduce ameliorations in our institutions, have attained to no result, and that on account of the opposition of the aristocracy to all species of reform. The hope of Sweden, to obtain any effectual reform, dwells solely on the peasant order, which is daily making progress in influence and intelligence, whilst the bourgeois order may be considered as relatively insignificant."

Letters from Vienna, of the 22nd October, contradict recent reports that Prince Metternich had been ill. He lately made the journey from Venice to Vienna as expeditiously as the post—a remarkable feat for his years; and he has again resumed in Vienna his evening diplomatic receptions, where every one can convince himself of his strength and health.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND MOROCCO.—In the returns of foreign trade published, M. Guizot thus states the trade of England and France with Morocco:—The imports and exports of France with Morocco were, in 1840, 3,714,000f.; in 1841, 3,543,000f.; in 1842, 2,984,000f. The trade of England with Morocco, during the same period, was upwards of 52,000,000f. In the same period, 1,084 vessels, of 48,063 tons, carried on the trade with Morocco: of these, 765 vessels of 36,000 tons were English, and 55 vessels, of 6,820 tons, were French.

The *Constitutionnel* states that, in the month of August last, there were 475 leagues of railroads completed in Germany, which required a capital of 136,000,000 florins—about £12,000,000 British.

The *Zurich Gazette* announces that, "on the 24th ult., after a discussion, which lasted from eight o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening, the great council of Lucerne resolved to recall the Jesuits, and to confide to them the education of the youth of the canton. This grave resolution was adopted by a majority of seventy votes to wetnty-four."

THE KING OF SAXONY AND THE JEW JEWELER.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains a contradiction of the report which has been circulated in various German as well as English newspapers, relative to a deception said to have been practised upon the King of Saxony, by a jeweler of whom he made extensive purchases, upon his Majesty's visit to this country. It is stated, that the paragraph in question was originated by a tradesman who entertained feelings of jealousy towards the person of whom his Majesty obtained the jewels. The contradiction has been published under the authority of the Master of the Household to the King of Saxony.

DUELING AND ITS RESULTS.—A letter from Kœnigsberg, of the 16th ult., states that a duel took place a few days before, which was attended by fatal results. M. Theilfeldt, referendary of the court royal, and Baron de Leithardt, a lieutenant in the engineers, quarreled at the dinner-table about some political matter, and the young officer deeming himself insulted by some of M. Theilfeldt's expressions, sent him a challenge. His adversary expressed his regret at the expressions used, and recommended M. de Leithardt to arrange the affair amicably. This the other positively refused, and the meeting took place. The adversaries were placed at six paces distance, armed with pistols, and they were to fire on a given signal. They fired at the same moment, but without effect. M. Theilfeldt again expressed a desire to make the matter up, but the young officer was inexorable. They fired again, nearly together, and this time M. de Leithardt struck his adversary near the heart, and killed him on the spot. He escaped unhurt himself; but in the evening his mental faculties gave way, and the next day his reason was completely gone. He is at present in a madhouse.

MORE FRENCH PROTECTION.—A letter in the American *Missionary Herald*, from Mr Walker, missionary on the Gaboon river, gives the following account of the villanous proceeding by which the French have obtained the cession of King Glass's dominions, in which the mission is situated:—"For a considerable time, the French, who had obtained a lot, and erected some buildings, had been urging the natives to place themselves under the protection of the French government, but without success. On the night of the 27th of March, the captain of a French merchant vessel came ashore to King Glass, bringing with him a jug of brandy. He plied the King, and another influential man in the government, with the brandy, till both were intoxicated. He then presented them a paper, which purported to be a friendly letter from Louis Philippe, and induced them to sign their names to it. To the surprise and grief of the King, and all his subjects, he found, the next morning, that he had unknowingly signed a treaty by which he had surrendered his dominions to the French government. Great excitement was produced among the natives, who met in council, and assured the French commander that the King had no authority thus to cede away his dominions. They in vain attempted by remonstrance to regain possession of the fraudulent treaty."

DR WOLFF.—"CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 17.—I am happy to be enabled to state, on the best authority, that advices have been received of the arrival of Dr Wolff at Meru, on his way to Teheran. Having thus crossed the frontier of Bokhara, his personal safety has been insured, and his return to the civilised world will be hailed with general satisfaction."—*Morning Post.*—The correspondent of the *Times*, at Malta, also says, "Dr Wolff has left his dungeon, and arrived at Moosh, a place half way beteen Bokhara and Adrianople. I have strong reasons for supposing that he has even reached the latter place, but cannot affirm it. The latest letters from Trebisond give the intelligence that he was expected there about the 24th November, and they are written by 'persons in authority' who are little likely to mislead the public."

The *Globe* mentions a report, in quarters likely to be well-informed, that the Earl of Haddington, whose health is precarious, will retire from the first lordship of the admiralty, and be succeeded by Lord Ellenborough.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION IN THE CITY.—In a letter to the Lord Mayor, Sir James Graham signifies the Queen's gratification at the reception given to herself and Prince Albert at the Royal Exchange on Monday:—"The loyalty of the assembled multitudes, the splendid hospitality of the City of London, the order and good feeling which universally prevailed, have left on the minds of her Majesty and of the Prince the most pleasing impression; and I am commanded to convey this assurance to your lordship, in the name of the Queen and of the Prince."

HER MAJESTY and Prince Albert leave Windsor on Tuesday morning next, on their projected visit to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burghley house in Lincolnshire. They will arrive at Paddington by the Great Western railway, and proceed to the Euston square station of the Birmingham railway, and thence by a special train to the Roade station, which is sixty miles from the metropolis, and about forty miles distant from Burghley house. At this station the royal carriages will be in attendance to convey her Majesty to the residence of the Marquis of Exeter.

A SCHOOL is about to be erected in Windsor Great park, for the education of the park keepers' and game keepers' children. The building is estimated to cost £1,500; and the expense both of erection and maintenance will be entirely supported by the Queen.

From Friday's *Gazette*, we learn that "the Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Ellenborough to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath."

Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has appointed Mr Horace Twiss to the office of Vice-chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, with a seat in her Majesty's Council of the Duchy, in the room of the late Mr Holt.

Lord Brougham, Sir John Easthope, Bart., M.P., Dr Bowring, M.P. and Mr Hume, M.P., are sojourning in Paris.

EARL POWIS, "the, for a time, successful champion of the Welsh church" (we quote the *Times*), has had "the vacant garter conferred upon him" by Sir Robert Peel; which, it is rumoured, "is only preliminary to his lordship's further and higher elevation to the vice-royalty of Ireland." "Has the cause of the church been sacrificed," asks the *Times*, "or has it not? Matters look very awkward."

DEATH OF LORD WESTERN.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Western, which took place at Felix hall about nine o'clock on Sunday morning. His lordship, who was the son of Charles Western, Esq., of Riven hall, by the daughter and heiress of William Bolland, Esq., of London, was born in 1767; and after being educated at Eton and Cambridge, entered parliament for the borough of Maldon, in 1790. He attached himself to the old whig party. He continued to sit for Maldon till 1812, when he obtained a seat for the county, and remained in the House of Commons till 1832. During the long period of 42 years he often took an active part in the business of the House, particularly on the corn laws and the currency question. If not the author, he was one of the leading promoters of the Corn bill of 1815; and he ever remained a staunch advocate for protection, opposing as strenuously the proposed fixed duty of the whigs, as he did the doctrines of the League; and only last year, on the formation of the Protection society, he liberally contributed to its funds. His lordship steadily supported the liberal party in their long struggle for reform; and he contributed to the ultimate triumph in 1831; but the passing of the Reform bill cost him his seat for Essex. On the division of the county under the provisions of that measure, he became a candidate for the northern division, but was defeated by Sir John Tyrrell and Mr Baring—a circumstance which it was understood induced Lord Melbourne, as a reward for his long and consistent services, to call him to the upper house immediately, under the title of Baron Western, of Riven hall. Since that period his lordship had lived in comparative retirement, seldom taking part in the debates of the House of Lords. A great portion of his time was sedulously devoted to practical improvements in farming. Lord Western was never married. He had no brother, and the title is extinct.—*Essex Herald.*

CONFLICTING CLAIMS FOR THE ERMINE.—We learn from the *Chronicle* that the declining state of Mr Justice Erskine's health renders it almost certain that that learned, upright, and amiable person will not again preside as one of the judges of the Common Pleas. A most unseemly contest is said to be going on for the vacancy thus created. In the first place it is said that the Lord Chancellor urges the appointment of Mr Serjeant Atcherly. It is, in the next place, said that Lord Ellenborough is urging the appointment of his brother, Mr Charles Law. Whatever can be done by the zeal and perseverance of an experienced and unscrupulous jobber, will be done by Lord Wharncliffe to secure the appointment of Mr James Wortley. The *Chronicle* says, "The universal opinion of the whole profession points out one man as the candidate most competent in all respects to fill the vacant situation. That man is Mr Erle." The names of Mr Kelly and Mr Platt are also mentioned.—[The papers of yesterday announce the appointment of Mr Erle, Q.C., to succeed Mr Justice Erskine. Mr Erle being a whig, the tory journals are very wroth on the subject.]

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—This exhibition was, on Tuesday, re-opened to the public, having been closed during the last few weeks for the purpose of examining the various works of art contained therein, and making the necessary repairs, &c. During the recess, all the pictures have been either cleaned or varnished. The late purchases, the Guido and Rubens, from the Penrice collection, now appear in all their splendour. The Francias also are now seen in perfection, and no picture has undergone a more thorough change than the "Brazen Serpent," by Rubens, which had probably never before been cleaned from its smoke and varnish since its arrival in England. It is now, in a manner, resuscitated, and presents a noble specimen of the master. The Hogarths have been varnished, and are in the most perfect state; the cracks in the Wilkies have been carefully mended, and the pictures brought out in all their beautiful effect. The rooms have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired, and the blinds and ventilators put in order.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—Of all European countries, England is the worst educated. In all England, not more than one in eleven — in all Cambridgeshire (the seat of one of our national universities), not more than one in forty of the population receives any education whatever! We are glad to see that the county of Cambridge is about to exert itself to roll away this reproach from its character, and thus to relieve itself from its bad pre-eminence. At a meeting which took place last week at Cambridge, it was determined to erect and maintain twenty schools in different parts of the county, in connexion with the British and Foreign School Society. Eleven hundred pounds were promised from the county; and Mr Dunn, on the part of the Society, undertook to educate twenty teachers for the schools, and do something towards their maintenance while *in statu pupillari*. We give this instance—the last that has fallen under our notice—in proof that any assistance that the friends of education may think fit to afford to the funds of the British and Foreign School Society, will not fail in usefulness through any want of fidelity or energy in its application. Most catholic in its principle and working, the Society is, nevertheless, opposed to laxity of opinion respecting the spirit and practical duties of Christianity.—*Globe.*

SUMMARY OF THE SESSION.—A return has just been issued, of the number of days on which the House of Commons sat during the past session, the number of divisions, the number and disposal of private bills, and other particulars. The first return states, that from February 1 to August 9, the House sat 119 days and four Saturdays, the total hours of sitting being 906¼, the number of hours after midnight, 69 (58 nights), and the average time of sitting, 7 hours 36 minutes. The aggregate number of divisions was 167, before midnight 126, after midnight 28, private bills (before midnight) 13.

THE CORN LAWS AND THE POOR.—The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, in the largest type. The *Economist* regards it as "indicating the purpose of that paper to come out strong, for a time, at least, for a repeal of the corn laws:"—

"SIR—My name is Yangfang; I was born at Wangfong, in the province of Quangtong, and I am a distant relation of poor Keshen that was killed. I learned some English at different ports, as Canton, Macao, Hongkong. I came to England about the fifth moon this year to learn better the language, and some of your customs and religion. But I am much confused with those things I see and hear, and must ask your kindness, or some of your correspondents, before I believe, as I am told yours is the largest gazette of these western countries. I shall then believe what you write to me, for I know you will speak nothing but true, and shall thank you for instructions. Pray answer some questions for me. . . . You are Christians by religion. Do you put a tax now on the food and corn for the poor people which is so big that the food cannot come to the poor people? for in Cathay, and all its countries, we are pagans, and worship different gods, which you call idols. I, like most of the other Chinamen, am a worshiper of Budh; but our good Emperor, the brother of the Sun and Moon, gives a reward to all the big ships which bring in enough rice, or he does not order them to pay the dues of the port where they come, which is a great help to them; this is to make the food cheap and plenty for the poor men; but tell me, do you want to make it dear for the poor men, and very little of it? Do your good Christian priests give help to make the food dear, that they may get more money, and do they act for our proverb that the full stomach never thinks for the empty stomach? Is it true that the poor people drop down dead for hunger, as I have read in your great paper of news? In our inner land, when people are crying for want, we think it best to give them some work to do and pay them, then with the money they buy the food. . . . Pray forgive the faults I make in English, and all the mistakes of another land, and give me a true answer to all these doubts which I ask you, that I may tell my countrymen when I get home, which I intend soon to start. From your humble slave,

"*Gloster place, Kentish town.* YANGFANG."

SENTIMENTALISM *v.* UTILITARIANISM.—We are not much in the habit of inserting poetry in our columns, but the following poetical controversy so well exposes the affected sentimentality prevalent in the present day, that we are willing to break through our rule to give it insertion:—

SONNET

On the Projected Kendal and Windermere Railway.

Is there no nook of English ground secure
From rash assault? Schemes of retirement sown
In youth, and mid the busy world kept pure
As when their earliest flowers of hope were blown,
Must perish: how can they this blight endure?
And must he to his old delights disown
Who scorns a false utilitarian lure
Mid his paternal fields at random thrown?
Baffle the threat, bright scene, from Orrest-head
Given to the pausing traveler's rapturous glance!
Plead for thy peace, thou beautiful romance
Of nature; and if human hearts be dead,
Speak, passing winds; ye torrents, with your strong
And constant voice, protest against the wrong!

Rydal Mount, Oct. 12, 1844. W. WORDSWORTH.

Let not the above be considered as merely a poetical effusion. The degree and kind of attachment which many of the yeomanry feel to their small inheritances can scarcely be overrated. Near the house of one of them stands a magnificent tree, which a neighbour of the owner advised him to fell for profit's sake. "Fell it," exclaimed the yeoman, "I had rather fall on my knees and worship it." It happens, I believe, that the intended railway will pass through this little property, and I hope that an apology for the answer will not be thought necessary by any one who enters into the strength of the feeling. W. W.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

(From the *Scotsman.*)

O thought unworthy of the poet sage!
Can the most lovely of terrestial scenes
Be marred, when human science intervenes
To place the marvels of a recent age
By God's old grandeurs? What can so engage
And raise the mind, as to behold the proud
Long-tameless elements of nature bowed
To turn to mortal good their governed rage?
How grand to note the use of slightest things!
Such formless vapours, as the mountain lake
Gives to the warming sun, serve, as man wills,
To bear him mighty loads on thought-swift wings.
At his call, only, earth's full glories wake,
And echo else were silent on the hills.

REJOINDER.

(From the *Glasgow Citizen.*)

Not all unworthy of the tuneful race
The wish to save from "rash assault" the scene
To which affection clings, as doth the green
That clasps it yearly in a fresh embrace.
When the poor field-mouse fled before the plough,
Or meek-eyed daisy crushed and ruined lay—
The hand of culture held its onward way,
Yet were poetic tear-drops wept as now.
Art must pursue the triumphs of its might;
Yet ever as some sweet, sequestered nook
Is torn like fairest leaf from Nature's book,
Blame not, nor deem it either weak or strange,
That though the patriot's heart may own the right,
The poet's feelings should bewail the change. J. H.

The *Morning Chronicle* adds the following:—"The poet laureate has written a sonnet to prevent the Windermere railway! A line of fourteen miles is to be stopped by fourteen lines of metre! And science must yield to sentimentality. Trains of people are not to interfere with trains of thought; poetic images being estimated higher than 'God's image' inheriting only prose. Hills are before human hearts, and streams of water before streams of intelligence. Trees are divinities, before which it is fitting that men should 'fall down on their knees and worship them.' But these tree-worshipers must belong to the lake school. No 'utilitarian' must approach that altar. The 'beautiful romance of nature' belongs to the poet laureate and his clique. The earth is not the Lord's any more than 'the fulness thereof,' to be given to God's creatures without respect of persons, and the same exclusive doctrines which have been tried so long for the fruits of the earth are now applied to the crust of the globe itself. If the 'million' are to have innocent pleasures, let parks be made in the neighbourhood of Manchester by the purses of the cotton lords. If lake and mountain seenery be really necessary to elevate the mind of man, and draw him from grosser indulgences, let the 'sons of art' raise artificial hills and make their mill-ponds into lakes, that the 'true romance of nature' may be reserved for the truly romantic. But we must try to be serious, for a concluding sentence on this rhodomontade of Mr Wordsworth. Such effusions as we have now under consideration will, perhaps, teach plain men to inquire into the uses of a poet laureate, who thus kicks the hand that feeds him. If poets 'scorn a false utilitarian lure,' how inconsistent to pocket a pension raised by the utilitarian! Politicians can tell, if poets cannot, how much the railway system is contributing directly to the state's revenue, as well as to the commercial prosperity of the empire, and the comforts and morals of the people; and if no better use can be made of poetry than an attempt to arrest this progress of improvement, the question will soon be decided, that idealism should no longer be allowed to batten on utilitarianism."

THE REAL BURDEN ON THE LAND. — The annexed table, published by a writer in the *Times*, shows the enormous increase of rent in one division of the county of Suffolk during the present century:—

Parish.	Quota of Land Tax, 1692.*			Rent in 1692.	Rent in 1815.†	Rent in 1843.
	£	s.	d.	£	£	£
Aldham	120	4	0	601	1953	2232
Bildeston	165	16	6	829	1840	4153
Brettenham	113	13	5	568	1666	2559
Chilsworth	94	4	0	471	1319	1878
Elmset	160	12	0	803	2489	3223
Hadleigh	473	5	6	2366	7605	12941
Hadleigh hamlet	41	0	0	205		702
Hitchin	275	15	2	1378	4126	6367
Kersey	129	12	2	648	2339	3300
Kettlebaston	89	16	0	449	1144	1522
Layham	238	12	0	1173	3722	5046
Lindsey	108	16	0	544	1333	1869
Naughton	52	4	0	261	854	1067
Nedging	58	12	0	293	867	1408
Semer	92	0	0	480	1718	2420
Thorpe	195	16	0	979	2176	3282
Wattisham	88	0	0	440	1381	1958
Whatfield	104	8	0	522	1932	2730

COST OF WAR.—The military and naval establishments of France are a charge upon the revenue of THIRTEEN MILLIONS of money, while her expenditure

* Property Tax return, 316, 1844.
† Parliamentary return, 368, 1831.

for the last five years ending in 1839 *exceeded* her income by about two millions per annum. This charge stands relatively to her whole revenue as 13 to 40, or as nearly one-third of the whole outlay of the state. The charge for the British army, navy, and ordnance (exclusive of the Canadian, China, and Indian expenses) amounted to something more than FOURTEEN MILLIONS EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND pounds, the entire *gross* expenditure being about FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF in 1842. The expenditure *exceeded* the income of the country by upwards of FOUR MILLIONS. And all this outlay is extorted from the people's earnings, under the pretext of necessary defence:—a necessity which, if it exist at all, proceeds from the distrust which drives both countries to this worse than useless waste of money, and perils the life which might be employed in the production of wealth and happiness, but for this false direction of what may prove, as it has so often and so long proved, the destruction of life, wealth, and happiness! These things cannot be too frequently, too strongly, too pointedly submitted to the knowledge and reflection of the two nations. Both should be made fully to comprehend that one-third of the burdens for which they toil so hard and suffer so severely is expended in this fruitless display of the pomp and circumstance of war—fruitless, indeed, to any other purpose than to inflame the vanity and support the evil passions which plunge nations into the madness of mutual slaughter and devastation, under the degrading and delusive semblances of vengeance or of glory!! And this, too, amongst nations professing and calling themselves CHRISTIAN!—*Norwich Mercury.*

Perhaps the most charitable man in England was Mr Wesley. His liberality to the poor knew no bounds but an empty pocket. In the course of fifty years it has been supposed he gave away between twenty and thirty thousand pounds. His rule was to gain all he could, to save all he could, and to give all he could.—*Wesley's Life by Watson.*

THE GAME LAWS.—I sow corn: partridges eat it; and, if I attempt to defend it against the partridges, I am fined or sent to jail—all this for fear a great man, who is above sowing corn, should be in want of partridges.—*Bentham's Truth to Ashurst.*

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 6th.

FRANCE.—The state of Spain is the principal topic referred to in the Paris journals and letters of Monday, and they concur in considering the position of the actual government of that country as, for the moment, strong enough to resist all the attacks directed against it. "The time is considered not far distant, nevertheless," says the Paris letter of the *Times*, "when it will be seen that French intrigue is in Spain pushed to a point that will test the *entente cordiale*. It would be incorrect to say that England has been diplomatically overreached in Madrid, for at no former period have the affairs of Great Britain in Spain been conducted with more skill, nor with more attention to her interests, or, I shall even say, more successfully, than during the last few months; but it is said that there are means and engines employed by France that enter not into the British system of diplomacy, and which have never been applied with more industry and pertinacity than at the present moment." The *Patrie* announces that the committee charged with the re-organisation of the Polytechnic school had proposed the exclusion of seventeen pupils from the institution, and that the ministry had sanctioned the measure. All the others were to be invited to re-enter the school and undergo the examination, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of re-organisation. The *Journal des Debats* attributes the attempts at assassination in Madrid and Barcelona to a conspiracy, of which the late Regent of Spain is the head. There can scarcely be much truth in this assertion, since General Narvaez has fixed his suspicions on General Prim, the noted personal enemy of Espartero. The *Morning Chronicle* has private accounts from Madrid, which state that Martinez de la Rosa excused his conduct in attempting to abrogate the Spanish constitution, to some of his own friends, by saying that the project was sent from Paris, and that M. Guizot approved of it. The moderados were silenced, though some of them remained shocked, by this excuse. The division and doubts of the party were, however, put an end to, as the *Débats* informs us, by the attempt to assassinate Narvaez. If so, the plot may well have been got up in the interest of that ruthless tyrant.

SPAIN.—The Chamber of Deputies was still engaged with the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the first three paragraphs of which were adopted without any amendment. The fourth paragraph, relative to the modification of the constitution, was then read, together with the amendment of M. Isturitz, who moved that the consideration of that question should be adjourned to another session. After an unimportant discussion, the house adjourned. The proceedings in the case of General Prim were carried on with all possible despatch. It was believed that, as a military man, he would be tried by a court-martial. No other arrests had taken place. The last advices from Valencia stated, that considerable agitation prevailed in that city, insomuch that the authorities had been obliged to establish military posts in the market square, and on different other points.

TRIAL OF HARDY, HORNE TOOKE, AND THELWALL.—The fiftieth anniversary of the acquittal of the above patriots held by "the Friends of Trial by Jury," took place at Radley's hotel, Bridge street, last evening. About 150 gentlemen sat down to an abundant and well-served dinner. Amongst those present were Mr James Browning, Mr R. Barnard, Mr Burnett, Mr James Coppock, Mr Chard, Mr Alexander Galloway, and several other staunch supporters of liberal principles. The most remarkable feature in the proceedings of the evening was the reception of Lord Denman's name. The declaration of the chairman (Mr Coates) that Lord Denman was one of the greatest ornaments of the bench that had arisen for the last century, was received with a warmth which shows how thoroughly appreciated were the independence and public spirit lately displayed by him. The various toasts during the evening were, "The Queen," "Trial by jury, a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;" "The memories of Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall, and the others, together with Erskine and Gibbs, their counsel;" "A radical reform of all abuses, and a true representation of the people of the British empire in parliament;" "Lord Denman, and judicial independence;" and, "The cause of civil and religious liberty."—*Chronicle.*

DENSE FOG IN THE METROPOLIS.—Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the metropolis was visited by a fog, which continued throughout the day, and was so dense that all descriptions of places where business was carried on were lighted up. The steam boats did not proceed up and down the river, and the sailing vessels proceeding up and down the Pool dropped their anchors, fearful of collision; by which precautions, no doubt, numerous serious, if not fatal accidents, were prevented.

CRIME AND ITS INCREASE.—We were glad to see that last week there was not a single committal to the county gaol. Such a circumstance is cheering, and leads to the hope that the proposed enlargement of the prison will be found unnecessary. The rogues probably sympathise with the ratepayers.—*Hampshire Independent.*

APPEALS AGAINST THE DECISIONS OF REVISING BARRISTERS.—Up to last night (Tuesday) twenty-seven appeals to the court of Common Pleas against the decisions of revising barristers, under the 8th Victoria, c. 18, s. 62, had been entered for argument. There would have been a much larger number, but, in many instances, the same points arising, they have been consolidated. The principal portion of the appeals relate to the decisions given upon the question of lodgers' qualifications. After this day (Wednesday) no further appeals can be entered, as the act requires it should be done within the first four days of the term next after the decision. The cases set down are—from the city of London, 4; Westminster, 2; Bristol, 2; Cambridge, 2; Taunton, 1; north division of Northampton, 2; borough of Northampton, 2; Tewkesbury, 1; South Lancashire, 3; Totnes, 2; West Riding of Yorkshire, 2; Bury, 1; Lichfield, 2; and Westbury, 1.

"PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE."—On Thursday last, the "County of Somerset Society for the Protection of Agriculture," held a meeting at Bridgewater. The preliminary business was transacted with closed doors. A dinner then took place, and after the dinner the landlords harangued such tenant-farmers as had allowed themselves to be collected together for the occasion. It being market-day, from sixty to seventy had been caught. The owners of acres had it all their own way. An attempt was made to identify the interests of tenant-farmers and landlords, but it proved a complete failure. Mr Hancock, who spoke on behalf of the farmers, represented them as being, throughout the kingdom, in a state of great difficulty and embarrassment. We have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of Mr Hancock's assertions—it can scarcely be otherwise. The speeches at the Bridgewater meeting were common-place, and chiefly remarkable for their boldness of assertion and absence of argument. Space will not permit of our dwelling upon them as we could have wished, or of entering fully into the general question. We merely glance at a few points. Mr William Miles, M.P., the chairman, certainly did not mince matters. "Some legislative measure was always necessary in this country, to uphold that protection which the farmers (*i. e.* landlords) had a right to expect." Now, what does this mean? Only this—that a perpetual tax shall be levied on the bread of the people of this country for the benefit of a class!—*Bristol Mercury.*

THE FALL OF THE COTTON MILL AT OLDHAM.—MONDAY MORNING.—The melancholy accident which occurred in this town on Thursday last continues to engage public attention. The workmen continued their search with great vigour, and yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, the last missing body was found, which, together with five that were taken out of the ruins on Saturday, makes a total of twenty persons who have been killed, and not twenty-one, as stated by the Manchester papers. On Saturday evening an inquest was held at the Black Swan public house, before J. Molesworth, Esq., and a respectable jury, at which nine or ten witnesses were examined, but nothing transpired in the course of the inquiry to throw any light on the cause of the accident. At the request of the jury the inquest was adjourned. The authorities of the town have called a public meeting in the Town hall, for this evening, for the purpose of devising the best means of raising subscriptions for their relief. A fund of £400 is already in hand, being the balance of a sum collected in the same town for the relief of the sufferers occasioned by a calamitous fire, which took place about four years ago. Most of the persons killed are very old servants of the firm, some of them having been in their employ thirty years.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met as usual, on Monday, with a meagre attendance; the Conciliation hall not being much more than half filled. Mr Alderman Butler presided. The first business was the passing of a resolution calling upon the people to put forth all their energies at the approaching period for the collection of the O'Connell compensation fund. A letter was read from Mr Smith O'Brien, on the subject of federalism. The following is a passage:—"For my own part, I feel persuaded that a simple repeal of the union—that is, a return to the international arrangements stipulated in 1782 between Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by a reconstruction of the Irish Parliament upon a reformed principle—is both more easily attainable, and when attained, more conducive to the interests of Ireland, than any federal constitution which can be devised: but, though such be my individual opinion, I am not prepared to reject any plan for the repeal of the union which shall appear to be more practicable and more satisfactory to all who may fairly claim to be parties to the adjustment of this great question. Give to Ireland ample powers of self-government, and, on this condition, we are willing to consider what frame of constitution will at the same time tend most effectually to maintain the strength and unity of the British empire. We invite those who call themselves federalists to point out to us the means by which this twofold object can be attained. We profess ourselves disposed to make some concessions of opinion, and to try a federal constitution by way of experiment, if they can show us that the benefits of domestic legislation will be thereby more speedily realised; but we will give no consent to any project which does not reserve to Ireland full power of protecting its own domestic interests." A letter was also read from Mr O'Connell, denouncing the Rechabite society in Scotland, and advising the association to put forth all its energies to crush the riband system, which appears to be greatly on the increase. Mr M. O'Connell moved that the letter be referred to a committee to report upon the riband system. Mr Balfe seconded the motion, and bore his testimony to the prevalence and dangers of ribandism. Mr M. O'Connell next addressed the meeting on the state of the registry. Several sums of money were handed in and letters read, and the meeting was adjourned. The rent for the week was announced to be £289 15s. 2d.

THE LATE STORM IN IRELAND.—WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE COAST.—The most melancholy results of the gale were visible between Dublin and Drogheda on Saturday. The following are briefly the facts:—On Saturday, about eleven o'clock, a vessel was observed in the offing from Balbriggan, and in a short time she was seen to make for the harbour; but, in consequence of the high tide, and the violence of the gale, she was not able to effect that object. She was driven ashore about half a mile below Balbriggan, at a place called Louther Lodge, and, such was the fury of the wind and waves, that she was at once dashed on the rocks, and fell over on her beam ends. She proved to be the Shannon, of Whitehaven, in ballast, Captain Collins, master. She sailed from Kingstown on Wednesday evening, and had nearly reached Whitehaven, when she was driven back by the storm. Her crew consisted of eight hands, three of whom—the captain, his brother, who was mate, and a seaman, were washed off the wreck, and drowned, notwithstanding that every exertion was made to save them by Mr James Michalm, of the coast guard, assisted by his men, the police, and the inhabitants of the place. Indeed, it appears that the unfortunate men could have saved themselves had they come ashore with the other five, but they refused to abandon the ship, which now lies almost keel up on the strand. She was 300 tons burthen. The bodies of the ill-fated men are not found. Another fatal casualty occurred at Clogher, about seven miles from Drogheda. A large brig, name unknown, laden with wheat, supposed to be from Wexford, and bound to Liverpool, was totally wrecked, and all hands supposed to be lost, as there was no account of any of them. Another wreck took place at Annagasson, near the same place. Name of the vessel unknown. She was dashed to pieces. A large vessel, about 700 tons burden, named the Rose of Belfast, Montgomery master, was driven violently on shore at Skerries, but most fortunately the crew, consisting of fourteen men and one woman, a passenger, were all got off safely from the wreck. She was timber-laden, and left Quebec on this day five weeks. She was bound for Belfast. A large quantity of timber, and other things belonging to ships, were picked up between Balbriggan and Drogheda; the figure-head of a ship, and a piece of board with the name of Fairy Queen, was found at Balbriggan. Several small craft were more or less injured at Baldoyle, Malahide, and along the coast. A large vessel, supposed to be an Indiaman (but all inquiry proved unsuccessful to ascertain any thing about her), was seen in a wrecked condition off Ireland's Eye. The Drogheda railway did not sustain the slightest damage, although the trees and bridges adjoining the line suffered severely from the severity of the hurricane. Several cabins at Donabate were blown down and unroofed. On Saturday night, the Kingston trading vessel was consumed by fire in Dublin harbour.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	1310	200				
Scotch....						
Irish	..	..	1720			
Foreign ..	..	..	1090			

But little doing, and prices the same as on Monday.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Vox." Not so. The objection to the payment of church rates is that it is an acknowledgment of a usurped and expressly forbidden power in the church of Christ. To our Beaulieu correspondent the following are our answers:—1st. He can make the demand upon the churchwarden. 2ndly. A rate for retrospective purposes is illegal. 3rdly. The expenses of churchwardens at visitations are legal. The fee of solicitor is not.

"Oxford." We thank him for the hint. It may be useful to us.

"A Man of no Party." We have had enough of that subject.

"W. B. H.," Bristol. Our publishers wish us to reply "Yes, send a shilling."

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1844.

SUMMARY.

A DULL week! a leaden week! a week of real British November. Not but that in the physical world there has been some stir, for a hurricane from the south-east has played havoc both with our trees and our shipping. Rain, too, has fallen in abundance, and fogs are beginning to give promise of shrouding the metropolis in one impenetrable cloud of mingled mist and smoke. But in the political world nothing has occurred to interest the general reader. The daily journals, it is true, get up admirable leading articles, and discuss almost every variety of topic. But the chief features of interest by which they are adorned are advertisements of railway speculations, and proposed sales of farming stock, indicating a plethora in the money market, and distress amongst tenant agriculturists. What, then, can we be expected to do? We would willingly make facts if it were in our power, but inasmuch as that is far beyond the range of our ability, we must just jot down the few—the very few, which the turn of another week has thrown upon the surface.

We begin with Ireland and Mr O'Connell. Two more manifestoes have been issued from Derrynane abbey. They preach conciliation and union with much fervour, but they add no explanation of the object which the Liberator intends in future to pursue. The *Times* calls them "soft sawder." We think they might as fitly be designated Irish blarney. Federalism, however, does not seem to bite with the people of the Green Isle. We doubt if it was ever intended so to do. We look upon it as a mask put forward to cover a retreat; and the repeal agitation failing, Irish discontent, which is well-founded and irrepressible, will probably show itself in some less organised, but more alarming form.

The municipal elections have come off throughout the country. We cannot stay to specify particulars, but we give in a few words the general impression produced upon our minds. The preponderance of successful elections were in favour of what is called the liberal party. The principles at stake were in few places of a character worth contending for. Bribery is on the increase. The municipal constituencies are in several places taking the virus of corruption, and whigs as well as tories are promoting their respective ends by foul and disreputable means. In this disgraceful career Nottingham appears to have made herself pre-eminent. She who washed her hands of the disgusting practice at recent parliamentary elections, has again dabbled in it up to her very elbows. We have made some observations upon the subject in another column.

We give a report, in another column, of an important public meeting held at Leicester in support of the British Anti-state-church Association. It is, we understand, but the first of a series; and therefore, with great propriety, it was held in that town, whence the movement primarily originated. The spirit of the meeting was excellent, and the resolutions were passed by a crowded audience with perfect unanimity. We hope the example will be followed up with promptitude in other, and even more important, towns and cities. The people are evidently ripe for the entertainment of this great question; and it requires a powerful influence to keep them back. Whether that influence will be successfully exerted remains to be seen. Of one thing we are convinced, that the executive committee will pursue their course quite irrespectively of it, wherever it may appear. They are organised for the promotion of sound principles—they have selected for exclusive use the most irreproachable means—and they have only to persevere in well-doing to reap the reward of their arduous labours.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY

Another overland mail from India, but bringing with it scarcely any news. 'Twas the rainy season. Sir Henry Hardinge had, as yet, made no sign of the policy he intends to pursue. Dulness reigned paramount at Calcutta, the seat of government. A riot or two in the Bombay presidency and in China—disturbance in the southern region of the Mahratta country, where the people had taken posession of some forts, and had not been displaced by the British soldiery when the last accounts were received—troubles as usual in the Sikh country—Gwalior filled with discontent—and the necessity for British interference in the affairs of the Punjaub, becoming daily more apparent to those who have already pre-determined upon seizing it—these constitute, in brief, the tidings brought by the Indian mail. We regret to observe in the *Times* some remarks, which give a sanction to a sentiment thrown out last session by Sir Robert Peel, that conquest in India is the predestined fate of civilisation, a sentiment which the *Times* at that day very happily ridiculed and condemned.

"Still India is India, and a governor-general is a governor-general; and these are far more immutable things than any individual specimens of humanity we are acquainted with. We have introduced Europe into Asia, and the more powerful leaven will work till it has leavened the whole mass. It first grinds to pieces, then assimilates, then absorbs; and these are inevitable processes. The course of empire cannot be stayed. The old lady who, in a paroxysm of nausea, sent to the captain an entreaty to 'stop the ship,' was not more unreasonable than those who think that an Indian empire can find security in cessation. We are under a law of conquest. But a just reliance on this teaches us not to anticipate it by immoral means. Such a reliance Sir H. Hardinge, of all men, is likely to feel. He will not hasten to conquest, but let it come to him."

The Spanish Cortes is still engaged, at the instance of Narvaez, in putting an end to its own existence. The work, however, proceeds but slowly, as though even a chamber filled with government tools were ashamed of the unnatural task. Out of doors, matters assume a more threatening aspect. Some of the pretended liberals represented by General Prim—men who were foremost in ejecting Espartero and bringing in Narvaez, and who supported the latter in his tyrannical acts until he spurned their alliance, have attempted simultaneously to assassinate General Narvaez at Madrid, and Baron de Meer at Barcelona. Happily, however, both attempts failed, and the only result has been to strengthen the hands of the ruling party. A more formidable danger, however, impends over the Spanish government. The army is said to be most extensively disaffected, and to repent of its treatment of Espartero. A formidable insurrection, as well throughout the country as in the army, will, according to the *Times* correspondent, break out in a few days. The movement may end in the restoration of Espartero, whose name is daily increasing in popularity; but it may, also, terminate in making more secure the iron despotism of the Queen mother and Narvaez. Whatever may be the result, there is still but a melancholy prospect for unhappy Spain. The triumph of either party can only be achieved through the army; and when a mercenary force is the instrument employed in working out a nation's freedom, success usually proves to be only the prelude to new and formidable dangers.

LIBERALISM KILLED BY KINDNESS.

IN the days of our childhood, shortly after we had attained the dignity of breecheshood, we purchased a redpole for twopence, an important sum to us, inasmuch as it very nearly approached the highest amount which had ever been at one time in our exchequer. We had previously made a little cage for the pet bird—and having introduced him to his narrow abode, our affections were satisfied for a few hours in hovering about on the outside thereof, peeping through the bars, and whistling and chirruping all sorts of tender but unintelligible invitations to the little prisoner to cheer up and be lively. When, refusing to take his perch, he sat crouchingly upon the floor of his domicile, as if absorbed in grief, we gently poked him up with a stick. Again and again, however, he drooped into that same stupor from which we were kindly intent upon arousing him. We now felt ourselves charged with a heavy responsibility, and distrustful of the bird's natural appetites and habits, took it from its wiry house, cherished it in our jacket pocket, and crammed into its bill seeds, bread, groundsel, lump-sugar—everything, in short, which we thought suitable for the sustentation of redpole existence. Our pains did not prosper as we had anticipated. One eye of our favourite closed ominously—the other turned up skyward, as though to take a last farewell of the light of day. We were frantic with fear. More seeds, more bread, more groundsel, more loaf-sugar, a warmer corner of the pocket, with a pocket-handkerchief for a coverlet, were tried in the vain hope of bringing it round. Alas! alas! before we went to bed that night we had to weep over the mortal remains of "dear Dick Redpole," killed by kindness.

And just such has been the mistaken treatment to which liberalism has been subjected by its friends. They bought it at the cost of great exertions. They put it into office, whereby all its natural tendencies and aspirations were checked. They forced upon it municipal honours. They half-suffocated it with magisterial appointments. They had no faith in the energy of its principles. They resorted to all the arts of toryism to keep it on its legs. They placed consistency, honesty, morality, in abeyance. They bribed, they cooped, they intimidated electors—and—they have killed what they were striving to preserve.

What is liberalism, in theory? What is the essence of it? A fair representation of the people in the legislature—laws made for the benefit, not of a class, but of the whole people—a government whose strength resides in the justice of its principles, rather than in the extent of its patronage—in one word, the responsibility of the rulers to the ruled.

What is liberalism, in fact? The finality of the Reform bill—the preponderance of the landed interest in parliament—the Chandos clause in counties—purchaseable constituencies officered by Reform club cliques in boroughs—the people's former leaders fed into silence by place and power—a minority in the House of Commons as utterly unprincipled as is the majority—a settled contempt for every popular claim—dexterity in the use of all the arts and appliances of corruption—toryism of the lowest kind practised under the banner of liberal pretensions.

These thoughts have been suggested to us by the Nottingham municipal elections just now concluded. The case of that town differs nothing from that of a considerable number of boroughs, save that it is more glaring, and therefore lays a more solid basis for our subsequent observations. Parties, we believe, were so balanced in the town council, that the choice of several aldermen for six years, and of a mayor, depended upon the issue of the recent municipal contest. The struggle, therefore, was severe. Money in abundance was spent on both sides. Trickery, corruption, demoralisation, brutality, were unblushingly resorted to as means to the end—and now, we are told that the cause of liberalism has triumphed.

The cause of liberalism has triumphed, has it? Let us look now at the real result, and judge accordingly.

A majority of men professing liberal opinions will be retained on the council—a new batch of liberal aldermen will be appointed—a liberal mayor elected. Well! experience may by this time have convinced us, that office is not the surest medium whereby to reach the triumph of our principles. Men once active in freedom's name have been known to become politically obese and wheazy in the atmosphere of place. Aldermen do not invariably use their power for the furtherance of popular ends, and even mayors have occasionally lost some zeal whilst seated on the bench.

Meanwhile, let us ask how liberalism has been promoted by the means resorted to with a view to secure its official ascendancy. Has wholesale bribery done aught to create in the public mind a stronger attachment to the principle of real representation? Is responsible government advanced by the purchase of municipal seats? Is sound opinion corroborated and extended by disgusting profligacy? Are those truths upon which we profess to place so high a value set off to advantage by the immorality of its advocates? One election, such as that at Nottingham, inflicts a deeper stab upon the liberties of the subject than a dozen years of rampant despotism. There is no surer a precursor to political ruin than a debauched constituency. That which money has once carried must evermore be carried by money. The patriotic liberals of Nottingham have at length succeeded in making the representation of that borough, whether in the council or in parliament, a marketable commodity. It was not long since, that, by an extraordinary effort, they rescued it from disgraceful degradation. Old habits have returned upon them. The dog has returned to his vomit—and Nottingham resumes its erst notorious reputation.

We know the ready answer to all this—we must fight toryism with its own weapons, or we must succumb to its hated rule. If this be so, then, in the name of morality and religion, let toryism reign. It may do many bad things, but it cannot do a worse than debase the habits of the people. Give us eastern despotism—give us martial law—give us persecution, imprisonment, grinding taxation—give us anything rather than the hypocrisy and the demoralisation of government by the purse. It eats out the heart of all political honesty—it dethrones conscience and sets up a low expediency in its place. Honour dies under its withering influence. Religion sickens and turns pale. Freedom is made the laughing-stock of knaves. All that is worth contending for—all for which good men sigh, and labour, and pray, is trampled under the hoofs of drunkenness and brutality. The empire becomes one great political stye. And in the midst of dirt and filth of the most noisome kind, men, deluding themselves into the belief that they are actuated by patriotic motives, go up and down the world, proclaiming that the cause of liberalism has triumphed.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

MANUFACTURES ON THE CONTINENT.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

It is highly creditable to the sound sense of continental governments, that a liberal policy keeps equal pace with the progress of those manufactures, which in a few months will have driven the productions of English machinery entirely out of the markets of Europe. The Austrian government, for instance, has lately reduced the protective duty of 30s. upon every 123lbs of cotton yarn to 25s., to continue till the 1st of February, 1845, when it is to be further reduced to 20s. In Austria, where but a short time ago there were no manufactures, it is found that cotton-spinning in all its branches prospers without a protective duty, and there is every appearance of ability to compete with England in the market in every description of cotton goods. They have the same materials for the manufactory, their workmen cost them fifty per cent. less; "and," says an Englishman settled at Vienna, whose letter appears in the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday, "I tell you the truth, cotton-spinning can be made here profitable without a protective duty; and before another year is past, Hungary and Greece, which at the present time do not possess a single cotton-manufactory, will begin to spin, and who knows what effect this will have on English yarns?" Like every other practical man, who has the opportunity of making observations with his own eyes, the writer attributes the rapid success of the Austrians to the corn laws of this country, which had already united the north-western countries of Europe in one grand confederacy to encourage their home manufactures, and to exclude those of England.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The editor of a daily journal, some few years back, was a self-sufficing, carnivorous, encyclopædic monster; an autocrat of politics and philosophy, who launched from his own brain the great lesson for his humble disciples, the public, next morning; who filled the broad sheet with the mass of his own overflowing intellect, writing, as Dr Johnson talked, without listening to mercy, or suffering appeal. . . . . Now, the public has overgrown the school-bench. Every one is multifariously informed, learned, and opinionated, and Mr Editor is no monopolist of wisdom. His duties have outgrown the compass of one man's intellect, be it ever so acute or capacious; and a division of labour has taken place there, as in other callings. This has destroyed the impersonality, and with it the irascibility, of this once redoubted personage. His tone has shrunk from the thunder of the pulpit to the doctrinal persuasion of the lecture-desk. He must instruct, not impose; and reason rather than denounce. Then he must fill his column with news, news; the host of little small-typed paragraphs which constitute it being more interesting and sought after by the general reader than even the able lucubrations in large type. A daily paper is now a magazine in quality as well as size, where each person seeks what interests him.

The tendency of our daily journal to augment in size, and furnish news rather than opinion, gives it a decided advantage over the foreign journal, the aim of whose directors seems to be to furnish its reader with as scant means as possible of forming his own judgment, so that they may furnish it to him ready found. A foreign journal never thinks of giving documents or speeches at all adverse to its views. An opposition paper in Paris curtails a minister's speech; a ministerial journal omits an opposition one. If a quarrel spring up in Tahiti or Morocco, but one side of the question is presented to the French reader, who is made to believe anything. He is told that Mr Pritchard is a cannibal, who eats Frenchmen; and he believes it. Even the space which they have at their disposal for news is carefully reserved for something else. Of a French journal one-sixth is given to news or information, one-sixth to advertisements, two-sixths to abuse of England, and the remainder to some cock and bull story like the *Juif Errant*. This they call civilisation and enlightenment.

Here, whatever opinions English journals may adopt, they at least give the reader the possibility and the option of coming to different conclusions. And not seldom their great type is belied by the small. This shows that what the English most prize is fair play, and that what the French insist on is thorough partizanship.

[On this subject we may add the following remarks from the *Morning Chronicle*, suggested by the request of certain of its correspondents, to expose the inconsistencies of the *Times*. They apply as much to the whigs as to the tories, both parties alike being guided in their public conduct by the simple dictates of expediency. The truth is suggestive of melancholy reflections, but the public, who tacitly sanction this open abandonment of principle by statesmen and journalists, are the most to blame.]

Inconsistency! Why it is the great virtue, or if it be more moral to say so, the fashionable failing of the age. From the wearers of the blue riband, to ministers, prime and secondary, governors-general, chancellors, members of agricultural counties, aye, down to the scribbler of the tory diurnal—inconsistency is the laurel, the excellence, the essence, the distinguishing trait. The whole history of public life in our day is but a long enumeration of premiums upon inconsistency.

What is the distinguishing quality of Sir Robert Peel? On what pleas did he get into office, or which of those pleas is there that he has not exchanged for its direct contrary, in order to keep in? Where would Sir R. Peel be, had he been consistent any five years of his life? Take the whole ministry, one member after another—Lyndhurst, Graham, Knatchbull, Stanley, &c.—what are their political lives but each a history of variations? There is not even a consistent tory whom they have not been obliged to eject from their society.

In the face of all we behold, to tell us to expose inconsistency is to tell us to aid in giving our enemies a character, and helping them to make their fortunes. Statesmen thrive by inconsistency, and why should not journalists? And journalists do thrive as well as statesmen. The *Times* blows hot and cold every alternate sun-rise—is a radical to-day, a tory to-morrow—denounces the liberal Spaniards one month, and takes to petting them the next. Does this deprive them of a single reader? Doth a single subscription drop on that account? Not one. What people want is amusement, variety, news. With what opinions news are dished up they care little. Consistency is a thing that every Englishman may prize in himself, but he seems to think the times to be such that it is too hard to demand this virtue of either the statesman or the journalist. These, in his eyes, have come to resemble actors, who are not called on to have self-respect, and who have no necessity for any virtue, except the grand one of playing well their part.

This is certainly no compliment to the age we live in—no satisfactory view of the public morality. But is it not true? And would we not be in reality puffing a brother journalist were we emphatically to point out his monstrous inconsistency?

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—From an elaborate analysis of the returns of registered electors for 1842-3, in the *Complete Suffrage Almanack* for 1845, we gather the following important facts:—One person only out of every seven adult males in the United Kingdom is represented in parliament. A large proportion of these may be said to be practically disfranchised, since less than 200,000 out of the one million electors return a majority to the House of Commons. The number of adult males, according to the census of 1841, is 6,645,246; the number of electors, who have it in their power to return a majority to the House of Commons, form, therefore, but one thirty-third part of the adult male population. Thus *one-fifth* of the electoral body, or, one-*thirty-third part* of the adult males, have the power of making laws to bind the other thirty-two thirty-thirds. England returns 471 members to parliament, Wales 29, Scotland 153, and Ireland 105. If the representation were proportionably divided, England would have 385 members, Wales 25, Scotland 63, and Ireland 187. The political influence of all Scotland, with its 85,244 electors, and 630,328 adult males, is neutralised by thirty-one English boroughs, with only 9,865 electors, and 41,500 adult males. The voice of all Ireland, with its 117,448 electors, and 1,890,743 adult males, is silenced by sixty-six English boroughs, having 26,443 electors, and 122,500 adult males. The influence of twenty-eight of the most important cities and boroughs of the United Kingdom, comprising all the great seats of manufacturing and commercial industry, with an united constituency of 203,946 electors, and an adult population of 916,926, is counterbalanced by thirty-one boroughs, having 9,862 electors, and 41,560 adult males! With these facts staring us in the face, it is impossible to resist the conviction, that an attempt to secure the return to the House of Commons of a majority willing to do justice to the people, is altogether a hopeless undertaking. The sole hope of the people lies in the adoption of Mr Crawford's plan for withholding the supplies—or at least such supplies as enable the aristocracy to maintain a standing army. To *that* we *must* come at last, if the country is to be delivered from the despotism of a dominant landocracy.

THE QUEEN AND THE LEAGUE.—The Leaguers, not content with sowing the seeds of discord throughout the country, selected this day of all others for an opportunity to insult the Sovereign with an exhibition in front of their office in Fleet street of the words, "Free Trade—The Union of all Nations," in rubrics of stupendous dimensions.—*Standard*. [Dreadful!]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The quarterly returns obtained from 115 districts, 34 placed under the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprising, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England, the population having been 6,578,912 in 1841, show that the deaths registered in the last quarter, ending the 30th of September, were 38,784, or 141 less than the deaths (38,925) in the June quarter, and 1,701 more than 37,083, the average of five previous September quarters. Allowing for the increase of population, the mortality will be found to be about the average of the summer quarter (July, August, and September); that quarter being now the least fatal in the year. The deaths in the metropolis amounted to 11,825, which are 354 more than were registered in the spring quarter, and 694 above the average uncorrected for the increase of population. The deaths from small-pox in the first week of the quarter were 36, in the last 37; from scarlatina 58 in the first week, 85 in the last, and 99 in the tenth. Measles were fatal but to a small extent; typhus showed a tendency to increase, for the deaths from this disease, including what is sometimes called "common continued fever," and "fever," amounted to 424; while the average is 352. In the country districts the most remarkable increase of mortality occurred in Cornwall, and the Redruth and Penzance districts. Small-pox has been epidemic in many districts all over the kingdom, and has proved fatal to great numbers, whose vaccination had been neglected. The districts in which the mortality was greater than the mean mortality of the corresponding quarter in the same district are stated to have been the west, north, and south districts of the metropolis, Portsea Island, St Alban's, Wycombe, Bedford, Colchester, Plymouth, Redruth, Penzance, Stroud, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Nottingham, Liverpool, West Derby, Blackburn, Chorlton, Bradford, Merthyr Tydvil; while those in which the mortality was less than the average mortality of the corresponding quarter in the same districts are said to have been the central districts of the metropolis, Norwich, Devizes, Exeter, Basford, Stockport, Macclesfield, Great Boughton, Bury, Prescot, Salford, Ashton, Sheffield, Hull, Sunderland, Tynemouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pontypool, and Wrexham.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.—On Friday the new act of parliament for the regulation of the fares on railways came into operation. The inspectors appointed by the government have been for some time past busily engaged in visiting the different railway termini, for the purpose of inspecting the new third-class carriages, which have been constructed according to the act of parliament. Those on the Brighton and Dover railway were inspected last week: they are close carriages in the form of large boxes; they are 26 feet long by 10 broad, and capable of holding about 40 passengers. There is an opening on each side, which can be closed up against the weather. The rate of traveling in those carriages will be a penny per mile, therefore the fare to Brighton will be 4s. 3d. The fares for the third class will be at the same rate on all the railways.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.—It may be interesting to some of our readers to know, that there are above ninety new railways proposed, ten of which are opposed to the interests of others, not distinguishing here between new and existing lines. The total capital required for these ninety railways amounts to about £71,000,000, on which deposits to the extent of £4,200,000 will have to be paid, before application is made to parliament. At the present moment, we think we need only call attention to the fact, that the sum of £4,200,000 will be immediately called for in the way of deposits alone, to impress upon speculators the necessity of exercising caution in their proceedings.—*Railway Magazine*.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE UNITARIANS.—We have just received, says the *Inquirer* of Saturday, from the Rev. Dr Hutton, to whose care it had been addressed, the engrossed copy of the reply from American Unitarian ministers to the address from Unitarian ministers in Great Britain and Ireland, on the subject of slavery. We lose no time in giving it to the public.

"To the Unitarian ministers of Great Britain and Ireland, who signed an address to 'their ministerial brethren of the Unitarian churches in the United States of North America,' dated Dec. 1, 1843.

"REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN—

"We have received your letter relating to slavery, a subject of deep and fearful interest to us all. In our political relations, it is threatening to upheave the very foundations of our government, while it draws its dark line through the land, and painfully divides the members of a great, and, otherwise, united people, on a point touching the dearest interests of man. In its moral and religious bearings, we cannot look upon it without feeling sick at heart. It is a curse pressing every year more heavily upon society; and as we believe in the righteous retributions of heaven, so we verily believe that, unless we do all that we can to purge it away, it must bring upon us the sorest calamities that, in the providence of God, can fall upon a nation. So far, there is no difference of feeling or opinion among us. We all believe that there is something for us to do. But what shall we do? How shall we act? Slavery, though it belongs only to a portion of our country, is so woven into our political organisation, and, in its more extended influences and relations, has such bearings, that the question is one not only of solemn interest, but of great difficulty, requiring of us the most earnest and devout thought. And as we must answer to a higher tribunal than that of man, so must we be faithful, each to his own convictions.

"As it respects any direct political action for the abolition of slavery, except in the district of Columbia and in the territories not yet admitted as independent states, it may not be known to you that the citizens of the free states have no more right to interfere than the citizens of Great Britain. As a political body, each separate state has the entire control of this matter within itself; and is exceedingly jealous of any interference from without.

"In addition, therefore, to what we can do for a correct public sentiment in the free states, our only appeal is to the consciences and hearts of our brethren whose misfortune it has been to inherit, whose guilt it will be, if, without strong and earnest struggles, they consent to uphold an institution which, from the dreadful wrong it inflicts on master and slave, must be unblessed of God and a curse to man.

"We ask for ourselves and we ask for them the counsel and sympathy of all Christian men, and we trust that the wise and holy efforts of all will second our efforts and our prayers, that slavery may no longer stain our national character, and threaten the ruin of our republic. Our faith is strong; and while we see cause for penitence and sorrowful forebodings, we have also a bright assurance that if we are true, He who maketh the wrath of man to praise him, will, in his own good time, point out to us a way of deliverance.

"With sincere regard, your brethren in the faith and hopes of the gospel of Christ.

"*May 15th*, 1844."

Here follow the signatures of 130 ministers.

HONORARY DEGREES.—At the commencement of the Columbian college, Washington, on the 2nd of October, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon the Rev. R. Fuller, South Carolina; Rev. J. W. Massie, Manchester, England. — *New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 7th.*—The faculty of this college have, we understand, proceeded in granting this distinction unknown to the Rev. J. W. Massie, and therefore without any solicitation on his part; though we believe some of his metropolitan brethren, themselves distinguished in the paths of literature, had, from an admiration of his talents, his activity, and writings, especially his "Continental India," cordially concurred in the proposal of their transatlantic brethren thus to honour Mr Massie. It is the reproach of our national universities, arising from their monopolist and exclusive pretensions, that they leave our nonconformist theologians to the distinctions and titles of foreign colleges.—*Manchester Times*.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.—A letter from Baron Mackau, Vice-Admiral of France, has been received by the chief naval, military, and civil authorities of Portsmouth, acknowledging the universal courtesy, hospitality, and friendly disposition exhibited by the British officers and civilians towards the officers of the French squadron on their recent short sojourn at that port. The following is an extract:—"This reception, which accords so well in every respect with the existence of the reports of the perfect harmony which I have so frequently seen manifested between the navies of the two countries, is at this time the indelible sign of the just and mutual esteem which unites them."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

THE QUEEN'S APPROBATION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—On Saturday the Lord Mayor elect went, accompanied by Aldermen Sir C. Hunter, Farncombe, Sir John Key, the Sheriffs, the Recorder, &c., to the house of the Lord Chancellor, to receive the approbation of her Majesty as regards his election to the high office of chief magistrate of London. The Recorder, introducing the Lord Mayor, addressed the Lord Chancellor in a long eulogium of Mr Alderman Gibbs, the important offices he had filled, and his claims to the honour conferred on him. The Lord Chancellor said, "I am extremely happy to meet Mr Alderman Gibbs under such circumstances, and that he has been so satisfactorily elected by his fellow-citizens, and I feel great pleasure in stating her Majesty's full approbation of the choice of the citizens of London. The Lord Mayor elect then took his leave of the Lord Chancellor. He afterwards entertained the aldermen, the sheriffs, and the principal city officers, at the London Tavern, in a most splendid manner.

THE BANK FORGERIES.—With regard to the extent of the bank note forgeries, it is ascertained, up to this time, that twenty-two false notes of £100 each have been presented. The *Brussels Gazette* says:—"We are informed that even the Bank itself has been deceived by them; for that one was actually paid upon presentation there, and it was only when the genuine note, bearing the same number, afterwards made its appearance, that the fraud was detected. We have heard of £700 of the said forgeries having been cashed by a *changeur* at Brussels, and £200 in Antwerp; but that the Bank has acted in a most liberal manner, by having already liquidated nearly the whole amount of these, and it is probable they will do the same with regard to the others as they come in, that can be proved to have been taken in a regular course of business. The person who duped the said parties is, apparently, a Frenchman, of small stature, with a good address, but unprepossessing look; and an agent of the Bank has come over in pursuit of him." One Lindor is said to have been the leading man in the perpetration of these forgeries; and it is related that, on the 21st, he changed a £100 forged note at Paris with Bouchon, a changer; who passed it to Madame Lemeric, the principal money changer of the French capital, and she had doubts of its genuineness. On the same evening Lindor tried to pass another note on Bouchon. The latter demurred, and said he would bring the money to Lindor the following morning. The rogue left the note, saying that he would call for the gold next day, and he gave a false address: to gain time, he sent a misleading letter to Bouchon on the following morning, and, of course, decamped.

INFLUX OF SHIPPING.—So many vessels have arrived in the port of London from all parts of the world during the past week, that it has been found impossible to provide a sufficient number of officers of the Customs, by whom the vessels are boarded at Gravesend, and who never leave them till the whole of the cargo has been delivered, to meet the emergency, and several vessels, in consequence, have of necessity been for a time left unguarded.

STATE OF THE STREETS.—It is truly disgraceful that in a metropolis like London the public thoroughfares should be left in the filthy state they are. During an entire week (from the 26th ult. to the 2nd inst.) the line of road from Temple bar to the end of Cheapside was not once cleaned. Thousands of pounds are annually collected—we may say fraudulently collected—under the pretence of applying the amount for the cleansing of the streets, and yet they are not cleansed. Thousands of our fellow-creatures are wandering about all parts of this huge town who would be glad of a day's work, nay, who are starving for want of employment; and yet this labour, which they could all perform without any apprenticeship, and so much to the benefit of the community, is denied them, and they are compelled to beg, to steal, or to starve.—*Observer.*

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.—The new Building act is much complained of, and indeed execrated, by the builders of small houses. It takes effect on the 1st of January next, and we would earnestly recommend that all chapels and schools in process of building should be covered in prior to that day, to prevent its operation attaching to those buildings. The additional trouble and expense entailed will be enormous; and it is anticipated, that buildings of a fourth rate or class will be nearly put an end to.—*Patriot.*

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, October 26, amounted to 935.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—On Friday night the city coroner went into a protracted inquiry relative to the death of Mrs Elizabeth Yates, aged 41, the wife of a commercial agent, residing in New street. The deceased was in exceeding good health and spirits on Tuesday evening, and accompanied her husband to the theatre, but was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday morning and expired in a few hours. Mr F. Pullen, surgeon, stated that he at first thought deceased had taken poison, but soon ascertained that that was not the case—the pulse was deep and heavy, and there was every evidence of concussion of the brain; the pupil of the eye also evinced compression of the brain. There was a bruise over the left eye, and a livid mark across the nose. The deceased was bled twice, but died in the course of the afternoon. On making a *post-mortem* examination, he found external marks of violence on the head. On examining the brain at the back part of the head he discovered a large quantity of diffused blood, which occupied the space of a crown piece, and was the immediate cause of death. The rupture must have arisen from very considerable external violence; there was a probability it might have been occasioned by natural causes, such as excitement; but this was exceedingly difficult to ascertain. The coroner called upon Mr Yates, the husband, who was present with his solicitor to watch the case, but that gentleman stated, under the unfortunate circumstances of his wife's death, his legal adviser recommended him not to make any statement, and acting under this advice he must decline to be examined. The coroner and jury remarked that the case was involved in great mystery, and it would be a great satisfaction to the court if this was cleared up. Mr Hunt, who resides in the same house with Mr Yates and his late wife, stated that there had been a squabble on the preceding Saturday, but Mr and Mrs Yates lived on kind and affectionate terms. The coroner remarked on the great mystery and suspicion by which the case was surrounded, and the jury would consider whether any good would result from an adjournment, or whether they would return an open verdict. Verdict, "That the deceased died from a rupture of the brain, but there is not sufficient evidence to determine by what means it was caused." The inquiry lasted upwards of three hours, and caused considerable excitement.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held before Mr Wakley, at Ruislip Common, near Uxbridge, on Thursday, on the body of William Terry, a labourer. His sister said that the man had no regular employment, but obtained his living by jobbing about. He had no lodging, but had for two years been allowed to sleep in a loft, on some straw or hay. Often he had not had a shilling a week to live upon. He had twice been in the union workhouse, the last time three years ago; but he said that he never would go in again, if he could get one meal a day out of it. She and her husband are very poor; but he usually came to their house on Sunday, to get a bit of meat; and he came last Sunday. On Wednesday he was sent to her house, in a manure cart, as he was dying; and sixpence was sent with him by the person in whose loft he had been allowed to sleep. She gave him some milk, but he could not eat, and he grew rapidly weaker. On Thursday morning, she went to seek the relieving officer, who lived four miles off, at Sillingdon; he not being at home, she followed him to Uxbridge church; but that also he had left. She then went to Mr Rayner, the district surgeon; who came to see the man; but he died in three hours. She had no cordial in the house when he died, nor money; only bread and butter. Mr Rayner was examined; and in the course of his examination he produced the blank form of an order such as he usually gave for nourishment in cases of sickness; it directed the relieving officer to "Supply with ; unless you know he is in such circumstances that he can supply himself with the same." To obtain what was ordered, the pauper would sometimes have to walk as far as six miles; and then a discretion would lie with the relieving officer as to the fulfilment of the order. The coroner expressed great indignation at that arrangement. The jury, without retiring, unanimously returned a verdict "That the death of William Terry had been caused by want of food and other necessaries of life."

SINGULAR DEATH.—A child named Catherine Ford, living near Ratcliffe highway, has met with a horrible death, during the absence of its mother, who left her asleep, and took the precaution of placing two chairs with their backs to the bed, so as to prevent the child from falling out. The child must have rolled to the edge of the bed, got its head through the small rails of the chair, and then fallen from the bed—for she was found hanging in the way described, and quite dead.

PROVINCIAL.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections in the various borough towns in the kingdom took place, as usual, on Friday, the 1st inst.

Respecting Birmingham, the *Pilot* says:—"The municipal elections, this year, give us the return of seven whigs, six radicals, and three tories. The retiring members were ten whigs and six radicals. The whigs have thus lost three, the radicals have gained one, and the tories, for the first time, have got a footing in our town council. Altogether, the election of yesterday will do the radical interest good. Where loss has occurred through supineness, or a mistaken estimate of our own strength, there will be a stronger motive now to seek to recover it hereafter; and where gain has been achieved, it will be no subject of boasting, but turned at once to the most profitable account by securing the election of properly qualified aldermen, and a right-hearted mayor."

In Leeds, the reformers had a "walk over" in no less than five wards, which return eight candidates, being one-half of the number to elect in the whole borough. Besides these, four reformers have been returned in the contested wards, making the total number of reformers elected twelve out of sixteen! The remaining three newly-elected representatives are a tory-chartist, and two tories, returned respectively for the North East, the Kirkgate, and the Headingley ward.—*Leeds Mercury.*

At Nottingham a tremendous contest took place between the whig and tory parties. Gross bribery took place on both sides, as much as from £20 to £30 being given for a vote. The *Times* correspondent says—"The voters were taken into all parts of the county, as well as kept confined in public-houses, which were the scenes of the most disgusting drunkenness and immorality. Altogether the whole affair will be a lasting disgrace, not only to the parties concerned, but to the town, which seems to be gradually sinking in the scale of moral excellence, until it promises to become the most degraded of boroughs." The result was the return of eight whigs and six tories. The chief point which rendered this struggle of such vital importance was that of which party should have the power of choosing the mayor and aldermen, this being the period when the latter are elected for six years, and which will, of course, now devolve on the whig party as before. The money spent is stated to have been immense, one of the candidates, if report speaks correctly, having laid out at least £3000 on the occasion.

Respecting Ipswich, the *Suffolk Chronicle* says:—"The Ipswich municipal elections have given the tories a complete ascendancy in the corporation again for a time. This is but the natural course of events. We predicted it at the outset as the certain consequence of the conduct pursued by the yellow party, who have done their best to render the Municipal act as complete a dead letter as the parliamentary Reform bill. In bribery and corruption they have been as conspicuous as their adversaries, and thereby disgusted everybody who has a particle of principle in his composition."

The result of the Leicester elections is, that twelve liberals are returned and two tories, the latter being those returned for St Martin's ward.

The liberals have triumphed at Boston, Derby, Dover, Evesham, Hereford, Manchester, Southampton, Stockport, Sunderland, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Cambridge, Northampton, &c. In many places there was no opposition, the tory party not showing their faces. In few large towns, except Liverpool, are the tories in the ascendant. The elections generally have gone in favour of the liberals.

A MEETING of LABOURERS was held at Clack, in Wiltshire, on Monday week, to make known their distress. A working-man presided; seven others and the wife of an eighth disclosed the most deplorable poverty—full wages at 7s. for the support of whole families!—and it was resolved to transmit a memorial to the Queen, stating the distress, and imploring her Majesty to urge, at the opening of her parliament, the necessity of instituting immediately an inquiry into the state of the working classes in the agricultural districts.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the Watlington petty sessions, Lord Camoys and J. Brown, Esq., being the magistrates present, Richard Nutt, of Postcomb, a lad about fifteen years of age, was charged by Palmer with looking at seven wires, on the 15th of October. The poor boy said he was coming down the footpath and saw the wires, and only stopped to look at them, but did not touch them. Fined fifteen shillings, including costs—in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.——James Smith, a boy about fourteen years of age, was charged by Palmer with taking up six wires. The prosecutor stated that, seeing the wires set, he watched them, and on the 15th he saw the boy take some of them up, and, searching him, he found six in his pocket. Smith said that, in coming down the path, he saw the wires, and thought it no harm to take them up. The magistrates expressed their unwillingness to send so young a boy to gaol, and fined him in the mitigated penalty of three shillings and twelve shillings costs—in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.——John Hawks, of Lewknor, was charged by John Pulkor with carrying a gun for the destruction of game. Prosecutor stated that, on the 17th of October, he saw the prisoner in the fields with a gun, and when he came up with him he took the gun to pieces, and put it in his pocket. Fined £2, and 15s. 6d. costs, which was instantly paid.——The *Lancaster Guardian* records the following pleasing fact:—"The Earl of Burlington had an extensive game preserve in the very heart of Furness, watered by a well-stocked trout stream. In spite of the vigilance of the keepers, both were frequently poached, and the depredators, on more than one occasion, taken into custody, and dealt with according to law. Satisfied at length that the temptation of knocking a hare or partridge on the head, or 'tickling' a trout, was too great to be withstood by the generality of the rural population, and finding also that the game committed serious ravages among the growing crops of his tenants, his lordship wisely abolished the preserve, and repealed the union between his keepers and the trout stream; thus closing up, to a great extent, two fertile sources of demoralisation. We would say to every game-preserver, from John O'Groat's to the Land's End, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"——The *Aylesbury News* records that, at a dinner given the other day to the Farmers' club, Sir H. Verney "wished each of his tenants to shoot the game on each of their several farms! he, at the same time, did not expect they would have sporting parties; it would then be the tenant's fault if he suffered the game to increase so as to do him an injury."

SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS.—A meeting took place on Wednesday at Gravesend, convened by the Mayor the requisition of a numerous body of the most respectable inhabitants, presided over by himself, and attended by a great number of both ladies and gentlemen, including many of the clergy, the dissenting ministers, the magistrates, and the medical and legal practitioners of the neighbourhood, for the purpose of adopting measures, not, as it was emphatically and distinctly declared, directed to a crusade against prostitution (any attempts to abolish which it was admitted must prove unsuccessful till, by the diffusion of religion and the consequent improvement of public morals, no patrons remained for it), but designed to place more powerful restraints than at present were imposed on those infamous persons of both sexes who carried on a filthy traffic in innocence

and in many cases made fortunes by pandering to vice. At present it appeared that (by the 25th George II.) the overseers alone could prosecute such parties, and through reluctance to involve parishes in expense they hardly ever interfered. Some new legislative enactments seemed, it was considered, absolutely essential to the object, and the measure introduced last session by the Bishop of Exeter was mentioned with approval; and a hope being expressed that, by the expression of public feeling through the country on the subject, the introduction of a similar measure next session into the House of Commons would be encouraged, resolutions in accordance with these views were agreed to.

The Birkenhead Dock Company have applied to the town-council of Liverpool to be allowed to purchase the reversionary interest of the corporation in the Wallasey estate, on which the company wish to erect warehouses; offering to pay for it in a gross sum at the valuation of competent parties. The council refused the application; but on application to parliament on behalf of Birkenhead has been spoken of.

More Signs of the Times.—We have received a copy of the Rev. John Clay's Twenty-first Annual Report on the Preston House of Correction, from which we find that "the improved condition of the trade and commerce, which has given full employment to the working classes, has had the effect, among other benefits, of diminishing the committals to the gaol. In the year 1842-3 they amounted, in the whole, to 2,050; for the year just ended they amounted only to 1,549."—*Manchester Guardian.*

Sanatory Condition of Manchester.—The report of the Improvement Committee in relation to the opening out, for better ventilation, of small courts and alleys, the residence of the working classes, proves that the gentlemen comprising that body have entered fully into the spirit of the resolution agreed to unanimously at a former meeting of the town council; and that they are proceeding in good earnest to set an example to every large town in the kingdom, in the way of removing every obstruction to that thorough ventilation which is necessary to the health of the inhabitants. The council, again unanimously, has resolved to apply for an act of parliament to effect, in the speediest way possible, the important but economical improvements contemplated.—*Manchester Times.* [We perceive also that the Leicester town council have agreed to a survey of the town with the view of promoting a complete drainage.]

Recreation for the Working Classes.—Through the liberality of Lord Calthorpe and the proprietors, the botanic gardens at Edgbaston have been opened to the public on Mondays and Tuesdays at a charge of one penny admission. In connexion with the opening of these gardens, it has been decided to have a public performance on the organ in the Town hall every Monday evening, to which the public will be admitted on the payment of threepence for each person.

Huddersfield College.—The proprietary of this college have, by a unanimous vote, at a meeting called for the purpose, rescinded the rule which restricted the council, in the choice of a principal, to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. In the exercise of this newly-acquired liberty, the council have appointed the Rev. John Milne, M.A., of the church of Scotland, to succeed Mr Wright. Mr Milne has filled the office of the vice-principal in the college from its commencement in a manner which has well entitled him to the honour he has received at the hands of the council.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Early Closing of Shops.—The linen and woolen drapers and hosiers of Leeds have agreed to close their shops during the winter months at seven o'clock, in order to afford time to their assistants for recreation and intellectual improvement. —— The drapers and some other shopkeepers of Gloucester have announced their intention to close at seven o'clock in the evening during the months of November, December, January, and February. —— The practice of closing shops at an earlier hour, is becoming general in Abergavenny. An arrangement has been solemnly entered into by the majority of the tradesmen, to close their establishments at eight o'clock, to enable their assistants to have a little more time for recreation and reading.——The assistants to the shopkeepers of St James's street and its vicinity have addressed a note to their employers, requesting them to close their respective places of business at seven o'clock. Many gentlemen have already acquiesced.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Great Opposition against the New Poor Law Bill.—On Tuesday evening last sixteen poor law guardians, and a large number of overseers, in the various townships forming the Rochdale poor law union, held a meeting at the Roebuck public house, Yorkshire street, Rochdale, when it was agreed to send for Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., to assist a deputation to present a memorial to Sir James Graham, requesting him not to introduce the new Poor Law bill into that union. On Wednesday last, at Rochdale petty sessions, Clement Royds, Esq., chairman of the Rochdale bench, said that before he would become a poor law guardian, he would give up his office as a magistrate. The greatest opposition against the introduction of the new poor law is manifested at Oldham, Ashton, and Rochdale. The poor law commissioners, on the other hand, have given notice to the overseers of the above-named union, that they will enforce the new Poor Law bill into the above districts forthwith.—*Preston Chronicle.*

Incendiarism still prevails in various parts of the country. A destructive fire took place on Wednesday night last at the village of Flempton, six miles distant from Bury St Edmund's, on a farm in the occupation of Mr Cook. It was discovered between ten and eleven o'clock, and a large barn, containing four years' growth of wool, and a great quantity of barley, were destroyed. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the stacks and remaining outbuildings were preserved. The fire was no doubt the act of an incendiary. Considerable sensation has been created in the county of Devon by four exceedingly destructive fires, which have broken out in such a manner as to leave no doubt of their being the works of incendiaries.

We are sorry to hear that a very sudden check has taken place within the last fortnight in the trade of Leicester. It is difficult to account for this, but the manufacturers attribute it to Sir R. Peel's new banking measure. Numbers of workpeople are now out of employ. So sudden a change had not occurred for twenty years.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Fall of a New Mill at Oldham. — Serious Loss of Life. — This dreadful accident, by which twenty-one persons were killed, occurred on Thursday afternoon, in a suburb of Oldham, named Lower House, Greenacre's moor, at the mills of Messrs Samuel Radcliffe and Sons, called the Lower House mills. The firm had recently built a new mill adjoining their old one, at one end, and about half-past three on Thursday afternoon the whole of the new mill fell in with a tremendous crash, at a time when there were thirty-two persons in it, of whom there is reason to fear that twenty-one have been killed, as the bodies of fourteen had been found and taken from the ruins up to noon on Friday, and seven others were missing. Of the remaining eleven, five were more or less hurt, of whom one is not expected to recover, and six escaped with little or no injury. The principal pile of buildings consists of an old and new mill, both six stories in height, connected at one end, and ranging nearly in a line from west to east. The old mill has been built many years, and is not at all injured. It formed the west end of the range, and the east or shorter end was the new mill, now a mass of ruins, with the exception of a small portion of the west end, attached to the old mill. This new mill was fire-proof, erected from plans made some ten years ago by Messrs Mills and Butterworth, architects, Manchester, but no architect was employed to superintend its erection. It was commenced on the 8th of May last, and was externally finished in August. The new mill, however, was not altogether new from its foundations; a building of two stories, and of the same area, formerly stood there, of which the ground-floor was, and is still, a boiler-house (now containing six boilers); and this building was only partly taken down till the outer walls were on a level all round with the window-sills of the third story in the old mill; and from this level the new walls were carried up, on the old ones, to the roof of the building, a height of about seventy feet. All the six floors (each forming a single room) were built fire-proof, with principals and cross-beams of iron, supported by iron pillars, every floor being arched. At the time the accident occurred some bricklayers were in the fifth story, finishing several arches; some plasterers in the fourth floor, some painters in the third, and a number of mill hands in the second; an engineer and stoker being in the ground floor or boiler-house. In the sixth story (there being cockloft above) there was only one man, Thomas Lees, a plasterer, who was employed shortly before the accident in plastering an arch on the north side of the room, and he gives the following account:—

He says that, while so employed, he observed that the brickwork of an arch, near the centre of the ceiling of the room, and close to one of the iron cross beams, was giving way. There appeared to be a moving of the arch itself, but none of the brickwork fell. He instantly left the room, and went, as quickly as possible, to the manager of the mill, who was at the other end of the building at the time, and acquainted him with the circumstance. He then returned to the spot, after an absence of seven or eight minutes, and was about ascending the scaffolding to resume his work, when he heard a sound which he describes as a tremendous rushing noise. He was then about eight yards from the door of communication with the old mill (with which each floor was provided), and which also led to the staircase, which was under the roof of the old mill, on the south side, and near the partition wall, between the old and new mills. Lees, on hearing this rushing sound, became alarmed, and sprang to the door, and had barely got within the doorway when the door on which he had been standing fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it all the floors beneath, and rendering all the new mill a heap of ruins. It is needless to say, that the roof, having lost its supports, fell immediately after the giving way of the floors.

A millwright, named Thomas Windle, of Manchester street, Oldham, was at work in the third story of the new mill, about two windows from its west end, and not far, therefore, from the door of communication. Hearing several tremendous cracks, he hastened through the doorway, and, immediately after passing through it, turned round, and found, to his amazement, that the new mill had become a mass of ruins. Perhaps the most remarkable escape of all remains to be told. A bricklayer, named William Mills, was at work in the cockloft, or attic, near a skylight. Hearing a very unusual sound, he instantly got through the skylight upon the roof, and immediately afterwards the building fell, the roof coming down upon the floors beneath, and of course carrying Mills down with it, a descent of between fifty and sixty feet; yet, strange to say, he escaped without any serious injury, several cuts on the head, of no very serious nature, being the extent of his injuries. Those persons who saw the accident from the outside, describe the outer walls, especially on the south side, as first bulging or springing outwards, and then instantly collapsing, and falling mostly inwards, but some portion outside, especially the lower part, which seems to have been forced outward by the great masses of brickwork, iron, &c., falling within the building. Three different causes of this disastrous event are assigned. First, it is said that the weight of the new building on the old walls, which were not of very great thickness, and, perhaps, a slight giving way in the foundations, caused this catastrophe. Secondly, others suppose that some arch in one of the upper stories fell in, and thus weakened the floor, which could not resist the pressure and increased strain, and thus brought down the floor. The third supposition is, that one of the iron beams, the principals, from some cause or other, broke in two, in or near the middle, and thus the superincumbent weight brought down the other beams, and, indeed, the entire floor, which, in its fall, carried the others with it.

Tremendous Storm.—Partial Destruction of Birkenhead Market.—During the whole of Friday the weather was extremely boisterous at Birkenhead; but as evening closed in the wind blew with great violence, and eventually became a complete hurricane, sweeping along the Cheshire shores with the utmost fury, to the great alarm of the inhabitants of the several towns and villages which were exposed in succession to this fearful visitation—namely, Runcorn, Eastham, Birkenhead, Seacombe, Egremont, New Brighton, Liscard, &c.; but, with the exception of Birkenhead, so recently the scene of high festival, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new dock, little damage was sustained beyond the blowing in of a few windows, and the effects of no slightly-grounded apprehension. At about eleven o'clock this morning, the storm then being at its greatest height in and around Birkenhead, a large portion of the wall of a new market, now in course of erection in that town, gave way before the fury of the blast to which it was opposed, and fell inwards with a crash so terrible that the shock startled many persons who were upwards of two miles from the spot at the time. It fortunately happened that most of the workmen were occupied in the central avenue at this juncture. The vast descending mass, however, reached two of them, who were severely injured; and another man, who had just mounted what is termed the second story of a scaffolding, was hurled amongst the fragments of the shattered structure, and literally buried beneath them. He was subsequently rescued with great difficulty, but was quite insensible, and for some time his case was considered hopeless. The sufferers were promptly conveyed to the Dispensary, where every attention was paid to them by Mr Stevenson, surgeon, and the house surgeon, Mr Evans; when it was found that one of those first alluded to, named James Ellis, aged thirty-two, had received a compound fracture of the leg, and was otherwise much injured — that the other, named Samuel Hughes, aged twenty-two, was dreadfully contused on the head, loins, and other parts of the body. The unfortunate man who was thrown from the scaffold, named John Cannon, and aged twenty-seven, was also bruised in a shocking manner; but it was really wonderful that he escaped with life, considering the awful situation in which he was placed, with a weight of brickwork to sustain which seemed more than sufficient to crush the strongest mortal frame to atoms. During the violence of the storm it was not without great difficulty that even strong men could withstand its force.

A Fatal Accident occurred at Chatham on Wednesday. A party of the Royal Engineers were experimenting in mining operations, and the mine having been exploded, two men entered the excavation, to clear away the loose earth, when they both fell senseless. Several soldiers, on discovering the circumstance, entered to rescue them, but all became insensible on inhaling the noxious air, when Lieutenant Muggeridge entered with a party and brought them out. They are likely to recover, except the last that was brought out, who was quite dead. The lieutenant and his party were also seriously affected.

IRELAND.

Second Letter from the Liberator. — Mr O'Connell has addressed a letter from Darrynane abbey to the acting secretary of the Repeal association, calling attention to "a most important article which appeared in a journal once devoted to Orangeism, and still highly protestant—the *Warder*, of the 19th of October." In several extracts from the *Warder*, the writer declares that "Irish parties were never so fusible as now;" dwells upon the dangerous misery of Ireland, tending to revolution; and says, that "if Irish parties are to unite, it ought to be in a spirit of equality, neither submitting to the other's power." One passage from this Orange writer may be quoted as a specimen:—

There are influences of change abroad which cannot be re-imprisoned—deep in the heart of the country lie the volcanic elements of earthquake: there are physical masses outnumbering the three armies of Waterloo, whose misery reproaches humanity and cries to God, who would bless heaven for such food and lodging as Englishmen give their swine—creatures who have none to help them—who are starving—whose despair will yet burst into delirium. Here, indeed, is a hard and gigantic reality—an ingredient, while it exists, which will make Irish agitation deathless. Depend upon it, when the long-accumulating misery of a country combines with its ambition, and its vanity, and its energy, it is a tremendous combination to cope with. Such a combination revolutionised France; and all influences seem at work together to effect such a union here.

Mr O'Connell expresses fervent approbation of this paper, and calls upon "all Irishmen" to unite.

Mr O'Connell has issued a third manifesto from Derrynane, addressed to the editor of the *Kerry Examiner*, one of the disaffected repealers. After arguing the question of federalism, he concludes:—

"I, however, think it would be well if you, as well as others, postponed the discussion of federalism until it had assumed 'form, shape, and pressure'—it might then

be attacked or defended for what it really is—at present, every anti-federalist makes his own giant before he kills him.

"Federalism may be much worse than simple repeal; that is, than the restoration of the parliament of 1782 in a reformed state—and if it be, if it shall affect to take away any of the powers which the Irish parliament formerly had, it is not in that case at all likely to make way among the Irish people.

"But federalism may also be much better than the mere restoration of the Irish parliament—it may restore the Irish parliament with all its former powers, and it may superinduce a right to Ireland, and a mode of asserting that right, to interfere directly in imperial concerns, in foreign treaties, and in colonial affairs. The modes of that interference would require much consideration, but it would have the advantage of making the connexion with the British crown more strict, permanent, and inviolable.

"The federal plan will, in all probability, appear very shortly before the public. Whatever it shall prove to be, there is one thing certain—that its supporters should be treated with the utmost courtesy and deference; that their plans should be canvassed in a manner the most respectful, argumentative, and conciliatory; and that every mode of inducing rational and patriotic men to join the present association should be resorted to. There is nothing derogatory in the most strenuous and almost supplicatory efforts to combine the Irish gentry of every persuasion with the Irish people in the cause of their common country.

"Whatever shall be the result, you may easily venture to believe, that I, for one, will never consent to receive less for Ireland than she had before. I am ready to accept as much more for her as I can possibly get."

Defection from the Repeal Association.—The *Freeman* of Saturday publishes a remarkable correspondence between a (late) member of the Repeal Association, Mr John Lawless, and the acting secretary of the body, Mr Crean, in which the former requests his name to be removed from the Burgh Quay muster roll, on the ground of Mr O'Connell's formal declaration of his preference for the federative principle to "simple repeal," a proceeding not at all compatible with the taste of the nephew of "honest Jack Lawless," now no more, but whose sturdy spirit of independence still survives in the breast of his relative.—*Times.*

Progress of the Mathew Testimonial in Ireland.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Irish Total Abstinence Association was held in the Arena, Abbey street, Dublin, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That every individual teetotaler present do pledge him or her self to devote one day's wages, as his or her contribution to the fund for the relief of Father Mathew, and do urge the same upon every teetotaler of his or her acquaintance." A letter was read from Mr O'Connell, intimating that Father Mathew "must be relieved from all his difficulties," and that, on his return to Dublin on the 24th inst, his best efforts should be employed (together with an additional contribution) to consummate the views of the Mathew Testimonial committee. Previous to the adjournment a sum of nearly £50 was subscribed. A meeting was held in Nenagh on Monday, when £78 was subscribed. In Carlow, on Sunday, £50 was contributed. Father Mathew administered the temperance pledge on Sunday, in Roscrea, county of Tipperary, to several thousands of the peasantry. The Cork papers publish additional lists of subscriptions for Father Mathew. Lord Heytesbury has subscribed £50, Lord Eliot £20, Colonel Bowles £10, Mr E. V. Vernan £10, and Mr John Langan, of Liverpool, 50 guineas. Sir Arthur Clarke has received from Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., £1; from Sir Richard Bourke, Bart., £5.

Landlord Persecution. — The *Sligo Champion* says that the Marquis of Westmeath has found a rival in the person of Mr James Johnston of Oakfield, high sheriff of the county of Leitrim. "An investigation took place before the magistrates at the Kinlough petit sessions, on Monday last, from which it appears that there was on the property of Mr Johnston a footpath leading to the Roman catholic chapel. The pathway was in being time immemorial; and, until it entered into the head of James Johnston, nobody ever dreamt of interfering with the people's right of passage. A presentment was passed about three years ago to rebuild a bridge on the townland of Gublawn; and the work commenced. The bridge, it appeared in evidence, was erected in a dry field; and when it was completed, a water-cut was made, turning aside the course of the river. This cut intersected the ancient passage to the chapel; and the people had no alternative but to make a new path of seven or eight yards by the side of the river, to enable them to reach the old one. It was for trespassing on the new path that the Rev. Mr Keany was summoned. Mr Johnston, it seems, does not do things by halves. His tenants were warned not to go upon the path; and if they attempted to violate the mandate, the bailiff and driver were called upon to perform their duty. The magistrates decided on sending the evidence taken before them to government, for the purpose of having the opinion of the attorney-general."

The Registries in Ireland.—It is not in the city of Dublin alone, but in every registry court from which reports have reached us, that the liberals are steadily improving their majorities on the roll of parliamentary electors, while the Orange and tory party appear to have given up the game in despair.—*Dublin Post.*

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record. The abundant growth of this vegetable has surpassed all expectations; and the poor man's harvest, which is now but opening, exhibits in the smallest gardens an amazing quantity of this inestimable root. The size of the potato is what Dominic Sampson would term "prodigious," many weighing three to four pounds each.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Severe Storm.—Wrecks at Kingstown. — The correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes from Dublin, on Saturday, to the following effect:—"There was a furious gale from the south-east, which commenced yesterday evening, and continued, with undiminished violence, all night, rain falling at intervals. The weather yesterday was boisterous, but towards evening the wind increased almost to a hurricane. There was some slight abatement of the storm this morning: but, up to the moment of writing (three o'clock), the gale continues with considerable force. In Kingstown harbour, there are three vessels on the West pier. One, a barque, the Kingstown, belonging to Horsefall and Co., of Liverpool; brig from Archangel to Gloucester, totally dismasted and waterlogged; and a schooner ashore in the old harbour, the sea breaking completely over her. There is also a large vessel dismasted, and at anchor, near the Grey Stones, beyond Bray Head, and a brig in a dangerous state in the same direction. The river Liffey is in a very disturbed state all day. Little or no work can be carried on, either in the loading or discharging of the vessels. The 'stavedores' and coal porters engaged in working on the river, last evening, were obliged to leave off, owing to sea sickness produced by the rocking of the vessels. Trade has been almost at a stand-still during the last three days. All the vessels of the City of Dublin Company are lying in the river with their cargoes. The Iron Duke mail packet left the pier at Kingstown, last night, with thirty passengers on board. She had some difficulty in getting out, but, once the piers were passed, this noble vessel pressed on, and, at the rate at which she steamed, it is calculated she made her journey to Liverpool in fifteen or sixteen hours. The Urgent packet did not leave the harbour this morning, with the inland mails for Liverpool, and at an advanced hour of the day she still lay at the jetty, waiting for an abatement of the gale, to start for her destination. The Holyhead mail packet, which should have left Kingstown at half-past nine this morning, still remains. The two railways—the Kingstown and Drogheda—despite of their exposed situation, have weathered the hurricane without the occurrence of any casualty. The trains of the latter were last night each propelled by two powerful engines, one being considered insufficient to make the journey. The most alarming reports are in circulation respecting the loss of lives and shipping along the coast. At several parts of the coast between Dublin and Dalkey, dead bodies have been observed floating among the breakers, which have not been got on shore, owing to the violence of the heavy surf. The shipping in the river has also suffered considerably."

SCOTLAND.

Strike among the Factory Hand-loom Weavers. —We regret to find that in consequence of a dispute between the hand-loom factory weavers and their employers in this city, not fewer than 700 of the former are at this moment going idle.—*Glasgow Argus.*

Fearful Conflagration at Strathaven.—Destruction of upwards of Forty Houses by Fire.—On Friday forenoon, about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in this quiet little town, by which upwards of forty houses, with a brewery and tan-work, were burned to the ground, nearly one hundred poor families thrown destitute to the street, and the annihilation of the entire town seriously threatened. We have heard several versions of the origin of the fire—one to the effect that it was occasioned by a poacher recklessly throwing a parcel of gunpowder into the fireplace of a house where he had been visiting; another that it arose from a child having lighted some chips of wood which communicated with the bedding in the house of a person named Hamilton; and a third, that it occurred from a boy drying some gunpowder near a fireplace. Which of these versions is the right, we are, in the mean time, at a loss to say with correctness; certain it is, however, that about time we have mentioned, the the conflagration commenced at the south end of the town, a little away beyond a place named Todd's hill, where the houses are nearly all covered with thatch, and where the population are chiefly weavers, that the wind being high at the time, and blowing from the south-east, rapidly spread the flames from house to house on both sides of the street, until, in the space of a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts of a body of the inhabitants who turned out to check the flames, forty houses, or thereabouts, were completely destroyed, in addition to the brewery of Mr Vallance, and the large tan-work of Mr Semple, where it is alleged not less than £2000 worth of property has been consumed. The fire, in its progress, which was fearfully rapid, spread terror and dismay on all hands. As house by house crumbled before the devouring element, the inhabitants in the vicinity of the burning got out their furniture to the street, where it lay in confused heaps until the houses from which it had just been removed, shared in the general catastrophe. So apprehensive were the shopkeepers that the entire town would be burned up, numbers of them at the Cross, which is some distance from the place where the fire originated, emptied their stock of goods into the street, and awaited with terror the approach of the flames. The scene, as witnessed by people at a distance, is described as awfully grand and imposing. Kirkhill, which is about half a mile from the town, was clustered with hundreds of spectators, inhabitants of the other end of Strathaven (who certainly would have been better employed in lending a hand to stay the progress of the fire)—but who for a time seemed lost in wonder at the fearful majesty of the sight. Not so the more spirited and more interested portion of the inhabitants. Headed by the Rev. Mr M'Lay, relief clergyman; Mr Tennent, banker; Messrs Currie, Reid, and others, two large bodies of active men procured pails and other vessels capable of containing water, and forming two chains from the scene of the fire to the nearest places for procuring a supply of water, they worked away without intermission for several hours, one party handing on the pails filled with water, and the other returning them empty; until finding these means unavailing in extinguishing the flames, they adopted the plan of pulling down two or three buildings in the line of street, which had the desired effect of stopping its further progress. The loss of property by the fire has been very considerable, and is the more to be lamented, as few of the houses of the sufferers were insured, and the sufferers themselves are mostly of the poorest and most industrious part of the community. Some accounts state that about fifty-three houses in all have been destroyed, and 104 families deprived of the means of livelihood, or made dependent for shelter and support upon friends, relations, and neighbours. It is calculated that from fifty to sixty looms with webs, principally belonging to Glasgow manufacturers, have been consumed, and it will take a long time indeed, before the loss to the operative weavers can be made up. No such conflagration has been known in this part of the country for many years, and it has created, amongst all classes, the deepest sorrow and regret.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

Fall of a Stalk at St Rollox.—On Friday afternoon, a little past three o'clock, a stalk, 240 feet in height, situated at the corner of the works of St Rollox, immediately adjoining the Glasgow and Gankirk Railway, gave way at the foundation, and in an instant scarcely one brick was left upon another. This stalk, we understand, was only finished a few weeks ago, and about the same time it was discovered that its base was not secure. Means were accordingly taken to insure its stability, by propping and otherwise, and little fear was entertained but that it would stand a while, when on Friday, as has been stated, it fell with a most tremendous crash. Its descent was almost perpendicular, and it therefore occasioned little additional damage, for although a portion of the bricks fell within the railway depôt, and upon the rails, no further accident was the result. Several men who were working close by the stalk heard it cracking a few seconds before it fell, and fortunately, having quickly left its vicinity, escaped.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

Mysterious Event.—Double Suicide.—A lady and gentleman had been for some days staying at an inn at Kilmarnock; they appeared to be strangers, and their deportment attracted no particular observation. A few days back they paid their bill, and, after dining, walked out, as they said, to view the moonlight. The next morning they were discovered in the Irvine, about three miles from the town, both drowned, and fastened—the gentleman's left arm to the lady's right—with two handkerchiefs, in such a manner as proved that both must have aided in destroying themselves. Various articles were found on their persons, but none furnishing any clue to their identity. A freshly-written ticket was fastened inside the gentleman's hat, on which was written, "H. J. Atkinson, Esq., King street, Cheapside, London." Both lady and gentleman were apparently about sixty years of age. The part of the river where the bodies were found is not above three feet deep, but immediately beneath is a deep pool. The act of self-destruction must have been committed in the most cool and deliberate manner, and their death unattended with any serious struggle, from the position in which the bodies were found. There was not the slightest mark of violence perceived on either of their bodies. The bodies, when taken to Kilmaurs, were laid out in the parish church there, which was visited by a considerable number of persons. On Friday afternoon, when we *(Kilmarnock Herald)* saw them, there was no distortion of the features, and merely a slight flush to be perceived in both countenances—the mouth of the woman slightly awry, a peculiarity noticed when in life, and the under lip as if it had been bitten. Any person who had seen them in life could at once have identified them. No one could help being impressed with an humbling feeling of human nature at the sight of the remains of those two beings, who so lately walked the streets, living in the care of strangers, and wholly unknown. They were interred in the churchyard there on Tuesday. Sheriff Jameson, accompanied by Mr Murdoch, fiscal, Ayr, came to Kilmarnock on Monday, took a statement of the facts, and visited the locality of the drowning. He also took possession of the trunks and other property of the deceased, which were sealed up in the usual manner, to await being claimed should any come forward. The *Kilmarnock Herald* of Saturday has the following additional information:—"The persons who committed the strange and awful act which has excited so much sensation in this locality, were Mr Joseph Barker, manufacturer, Birmingham, and his wife Catharine. Mr Barker was at one time in business in Manchester; but, for some time previous to June last, was employed as clerk and traveler by a manufacturing house in Birmingham. In the month of June, he left his employment, and, in company with a Mr Archer, set up in business in Birmingham, as japanned table cover manufacturers. In this speculation, it is supposed, he was not successful, which seems to have been the weight depressing and disordering his mind. About three months since, Mr Barker and his wife abruptly left Birmingham, leaving their house and furniture under the care of a servant. Shortly after, he remitted to the landlord of his house (from what locality we have not been able to ascertain) payment of his rent up to Michaelmas last. Since then there were no tidings of them in Birmingham till the announcement of their melancholy end appeared in the newspapers. Mr Atkinson, whose address was found in

Mr Barker's hat, and who is a manufacturer and calico printer in London, was no relative to either of the parties, but merely a friend, and supposed to be connected in business transactions. This is all we have yet learned regarding the history and movements of the parties previous to their appearance in Ayrshire. They came to Kilmarnock by the railway, on Tuesday the 15th, and having applied to Mr Herbertson, the manager, to recommend a quiet inn, were sent to the Commercial. They appeared remarkably cheerful up to the end. On their departure to commit the fatal deed, the gentleman made some jocular remark about going to 'court in moonlight like young people,' to which the lady, though in no melancholy tone, replied that her 'courting days were over.' The only ascertained fact which we have to add to our last week's statements is, that an hour and a half of the time (five o'clock) between their leaving the inn, and the time of their death, was spent in a public house, at Gatehead, where they ordered, but did not taste, a gill of whisky."

Miscellaneous.

LUTHER AND THE FATHERLAND OF THE REFORMATION.—Dr J. W. Massie, independent minister, has lately been delivering a series of lectures, on places visited by him during a recent tour in Germany, in Chapel street chapel, Manchester. The lectures have been well attended, and have excited much interest. From the *Manchester Times* we take the following abstract of his lecture on Luther and the Fatherland of the Reformation:—The story of the reformation had its peculiar attractions, and served to illustrate the character of the people and the times. Mr Massie started, in his tour through the scenes associated with the memory of Luther, from Frankfort on the Maine. Having reminded his hearers of a second Frankfort (on the Oder), he proceeded to describe the appearance of the free city of Frankfort, and to characterise the people who are its inhabitants. Its boulevards and faubourgs, its promenades and public gardens, diversified by flowing waters and arborial shades, the resort of all classes of the citizens, amidst musical performances and the gaieties of fashion, had much interested the tourist. The situation of the town, upon the river Maine; the contrast between the old and new; the spacious residences in the former; the assemblies of diplomatists and ambassadors; the active, extensive, and influential monetary transactions conducted by its enterprising inhabitants; the former depression and degradation of the Jews, and their present prosperity and numbers (more than 5,000); the frank, business-like, and agreeable manners of its shopkeeping classes, especially the booksellers; its old churches and antiquated buildings; the great men who had visited it, and the influence still exercised here over the politics of the continent, gave ample scope for the lecturer's brief description. He drew especial notice to the occupation of this central city by an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to the protracted services of Dr Pinkerton, whose office he regarded as more important and conducive to the welfare of the nations than all the combined deliberations of ambassadors or princes. Mr Massie had left Frankfort, *en route* for Leipsic, and traveled through Hesse-Cassel by Fulda to Eisenach. This place he described as the native place of John Luther, a humble miner, who, shortly after his marriage with Margaret Landeman, went to follow his lowly and laborious trade at Eisleben, near Mansfeld, about eighteen miles from Halle. Eisleben was the birth-place of Martin Luther, and on the banks of the Wipper he had spent his boyish days. But Eisenach had its associations and memorials connected with the great reformer, to which Mr Massie would again return. Luther's father and mother had to labour with constant drudgery — the mother cutting and carrying wood from the forest; and doubtless their son had his faggot to cut and bear as fuel for the miners' furnace. But in his earliest years he had to be carried in arms or on the shoulder to school. From the paternal home he was sent, when nearly twelve years old, to the city of Magdeburg, where, as a poor scholar, he sought food by choral singing at the doors of the inhabitants. Magdeburg was described as one of the largest and strongly fortified of German towns, frequently the scene of conflict and carnage, and the resort of armies and conquerors, seated on the Elbe, and encompassed by walls and bulwarks. But as Luther remained there only a year in poverty and suffering, some of the occasions of which were described in the lecture, Mr Massie led his hearers back to Eisenach, where Luther's father sent him to school. This town was described as yet one of the most agreeable in Midland Germany, surrounded by beautiful scenery; its streets clean and well lined with shops fully stocked with merchandise; its churches and municipal buildings old, but not decayed; its people comfortable and industrious, though not rich; and its associations attractive to the tourist. The story of Luther's hardships and street-singing from door to door—the success of his melody, and the results of his decorous behaviour—the kindness of Ursula, the wife of Conrad Cotta, named "the pious Shunamite of Eisenach," who, with her husband's consent, gave the poor scholar bed and board for years, while he applied his mind to instruction at the school, and retained his hold on the affections of his host and hostess by the charms and melody of sweet voices—the progressive attainments of Luther's mind, and the esteem of his teachers and schoolfellows which had prepared him for the university, when in his eighteenth year, were developed in connexion with this town—in the neighbouring castle of Wartburg was he afterward to find a Patmos and a refuge, while he should do good service for the cause of truth and righteousness. But Mr Massie now conducted his auditors through the forests of Thuringia to Erfurt. This is a town now containing twenty-four thousand inhabitants, once celebrated for its university and monasteries; and hither, in the year 1501, Luther came as a student: his father had so improved his own condition that, now a councillor of state in Mansfeld, he could help his son to support himself at the university. Mr Massie told the story of his discovering a bible, the first that Luther had seen, in the university library, and his frequent and astonished perusal of this sacred volume—the death of his college companion (Alexis) by assassination, and the sad and thoughtful reflections it had excited in Luther's mind—his visit to his father at Mansfeld, and his return to Eisenach, during a fearful thunderstorm—his prostration and surrender of himself to God's service, if he should be spared amidst such dangers—his re-entrance of the university only to bid farewell to his associates, and leave all, as he thought, for the honour of God—his resolute and self-denying dedication of himself as a monk in the monastery of St Augustin, in the same town—his hardships and debasing employments—the pleadings of his former associates—his renewed study of the Bible at the chapel of his convent, and the progress of his mind and opinions—all these were matters associated with Erfurt, where now there is no university, and where the monastery has been converted into an orphan-house for teaching in the protestant faith children who have no parents. Luther's cell remains almost as he left it, a proud memorial for the city of its once honoured inmate. The enthusiasm excited by treading these scenes, passing through the very paths which such a person had rendered familiar and hallowed by his self-dedication, Mr Massie could realise to himself, but in vain attempt to describe for others. From Eisenach he had proceeded through Gotha to Erfurt: his stay in this capital of the principality from which our Queen had chosen her husband was brief; but he described its capacious palace, with his showy domes, spacious terraces, and extensive library and museum; he referred to the fact in natural history, that this country abounds in a vermin called the Hamster rat—that, in 1817, as many as 200,000 were killed in the neighbourhood of Gotha. Though not in the direct route of his tour, yet, for the continuation of his subject, Mr Massie now followed Martin Luther in his removal from Erfurt to Wittenberg, to which he was appointed in 1508, as a professor, by Frederic, elector of Saxony. He described this city, once famed as the seat of a university and convents, as now decayed and uninviting except for its association with Luther. The university has been removed to Halle, the convents are suppressed, and the once celebrated town hall and churches are but the antiquated shade of former splendour. Over fosses and ditches, amidst walls and winding ramparts, he had entered the town on foot; and the first object which arrested his attention was a bronze statue of Luther, of massive and elaborate workmanship, recently erected, on which the appropriate inscription is most legible—"If it be God's work it will endure—if man's it will perish." Immediately behind this memorial, the town house still stands, containing a few relics of the reformer. These had been kindly shown to Mr M. by one of the civic functionaries: the rosary of the old monk—the top of a chalice from which he had once administered the wine of "The Supper"—several of his manuscripts—his portrait and paintings, by his friend and admirer, Lucas Cranach. He had explored the stadtkirche, or cathedral of the city, in which Luther had often baptised children; and, examining the pictures, statues, and altar-pieces, as memorials of bygone days, he had sought to read the sculptured tales of former greatness. He had been guided through the town to Melancthon's house, with its inscription, "Here lived and died Melancthon," to the monastery where Luther lived, to the room he occupied, to the seat and table where he had deliberated his course and resolved on his renunciation of papal authority—his ale cup, his diploma and many manuscripts, his seal, and other relics, serve to render this a vivid memorial of the great and simple Luther. A book is kept here for the names of pilgrims who visit this protestant shrine, and over the door of one of the rooms is written the name of Peter the Great by his own hand, in chalk, which is now preserved under a glass frame. Amid these scenes Mr Massie had loved to linger and seek to realise the character of the man who had traversed these floors three hundred years ago, when doing more than giving laws to Rome or Germany—when regenerating a world, and shaking to its base the superstition of ages. His guide led him forth to the spot where the papal bull was committed to the flames by the reformer, in the midst of assembled senators, professors, citizens, and students. The event and scene are commemorated by a growing monument—an oak has been planted, and is surrounded by firs and a palisading, within which some of the sweetest flowers of nature are left to grow. This was to Mr M. one of the most attractive emblems of the great Luther's life. Thence had he proceeded to the schloss, or castle church, where Luther had affixed his ninety-five theses against indulgences—where he had often preached—where his bones and the remains of Melancthon are deposited, under tablets of bronze, which mark their separate graves. Mr Massie entered the pulpit, seated himself in the vestry, and perambulated the aisles of this scene of reforming power and success. During the lecture he introduced sketches of Tetzel and other popish legates, the journeys and labours of Luther, the events of the time, the visits of the reformers to Leipsic, to Augsburg, and Heidelberg, the manner in which Luther was carried off in the Thuringen-Wald—through which Mr M. had himself passed, realising, as he proceeded, the sudden seizure and mysterious disappearance of the hero of Worms.

"PUNCH" ON RECTITUDE IN TRADESMEN.—The following letter, from a young man entering business to a retired tradesman, with the reply of the latter, we extract from our witty contemporary:—

RESPECTED SIR—When we last met you were kind enough to say that the benefit of your long experience in business should be always at my service; and that as the friend of my poor late father, it would always be a pleasure to you to advise his son. At the same time you desired me to give you my notions of the duties of a tradesman to the world and to himself, that you might at the onset correct my errors, and strengthen my judgment. I therefore hasten to comply with your request.

Of course, sir, I consider the old schoolboy copy that "Honesty is the best Policy," to be the golden rule of life, and that the shortest way from one point to another is always in the straightest line. Hence, it will ever be my pride to let my practice illustrate this beautiful sentiment. I do not see why a shop may not be made a temple of truth—and cannot understand why a falsehood "in the way of business" is not, after all, a falsehood in all its bearings. Lies are lies, and no outside, skin-deep gilding will give to the base metal the value of the precious ore. I have, I am sorry to say, known tradesmen with great wrathfulness nail a proffered pocket-piece to their counter, and still from their own mouths continue to issue counterfeit truths—in fact, to do nothing but speak pocket-pieces. Yes, sir; I have known them do this, and never blush or stammer when their eyes have fallen on the copper countenance of the false half-crown gleaming reproachfully upon them. But then to pass bad money is a statutable offence—whilst to pass lies for truths, if adroitly uttered from behind a counter, is nothing more than to do a clever stroke of business. The one practice has led men to the gallows—the other has taken them to the Bank of England.

"All in the way of trade" is, I know, a phrase that covers great hypocrisy, great practical deceit, great injustice between man and man. It is a convenient phrase, that from long custom has become an allowed apology for the trickeries of dealers. But a highwayman, who takes a purse, might as well believe that the black crape which hides his face from the knowledge of the despoiled, does also hide from his own soul a knowledge of his iniquity. How often is the "way of trade" no other than so much black crape worn behind the counter! A man may be as completely robbed by means of a false protestation, as though the lie were a loaded pistol.

There is, I know, a tenderness in the law towards the trippings of trade, that seems to show a positive sympathy between law and roguery. Men, it would almost seem, by general understanding, allow the necessity of wrong as a proper alloy to keep society together. Pure unmixed gold is too good for coin that is to suffer the wear and tear of passing from hand to hand; and so, that it may endure the longer, it is mingled with a little wholesome copper. In the like way, law seems to think pure honesty as altogether too refined for the hard working-day purposes of trade, and therefore looks indulgently upon its little shifts—its winning "ways." Let me further explain myself.

My opposite neighbour is a chandler and green-grocer: he makes his gains out of the veriest poor. Rags and keenest hunger are his miserable customers. You would think, sir, that when a tradesmen held the scales for such buyers, justice would be to him a high religion. Well, sir, it was only yesterday that this very man was found to use false weights. It was his third offence; and he was fined by the compassionate law—ten pounds!

This same man has at the present moment a boy in gaol, doomed for six months, for stealing from his shop, when very hungry, one red herring. Thus, the tradesman may rob by means of scales and measures, merely paying for a sort of license to cheat, when detected: the very gains of his iniquity, too, go to lessen the fine; he can, in fact, with tolerable luck, afford to rob. Now, does not law, that makes such robbery only fineable, look most tenderly upon the evil doing? Does it not give a marked preference to the thief behind the counter above the picker and stealer before it? Hence—use light weights, and pay money for the theft; filch with your five fingers, and do hard labour in gaol. Besides, the tradesman is sweetened--purified by the fine; the stain upon his reputation is blotted up by bank paper; now the vulgar thief always bears about him the foul odour of a prison. The keen nostrils of the police continually smell in him his first iniquity.

Now, sir, it will be my endeavour, as a tradesman, to acknowledge no "ways of trade"—to consider truth as truth in the smallest as in the greatest affairs of life. With this belief, I shall take my daily stand behind the counter, and cheerfully leave to Providence the rest. Tell me, dear sir, if I am not right,

And believe me, yours sincerely,

JOHN BALANCE.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

MR JOHN BALANCE—I have known you from a boy—yes, from a very babe—and I did not think you capable of insulting the friend of your excellent father. Worthy soul! it is a good thing that he is out of the world: he is, it is my belief, saved that worst of all sorrows—a headlong, disobedient child. Your letter is enough to make him shiver in his coffin.

I can well understand your insinuation about the false weights. It is base and cruel. To me, with honourable gray hairs upon my head! To me, almost old enough to be your grandfather! It is true that, in my time, I was fined, I think, three times; but then, I always proved that the false weights had been substituted by a malicious servant. The fines were certainly never returned to me; but there was not one well-disposed person of the Sunday congregation—and twice a day, Mr John Balance, did I appear in my pew, reserving my evenings of rest to look over my books—not one of them who did not believe in my innocence. But then, I always studied respectability.

Your notions of business are the notions of a noodle. Truth is very beautiful, no doubt; but if stark naked truth was always to stand behind a counter, I should like to know who'd go into the shop. I know the value of truth as well as any man; and throughout my long and useful life I always used it as the dear late partner of my joys used her silver teapot—upon holiday occasions. I had too

much respect for the real value of truth to be always bringing it out upon working days.

You have no knowledge of the real talent required by a tradesman, and therefore I should advise you to go to sea, or list for a soldier. There is nothing so worthy of the attention of man—of his immortal spirit, as the Rev. Mr Doublechin used to call it—as business. It employs all the strength of the soul; for the end and aim of all business is for a man to look upon the rest of the world as only so many people to make so much money of. He is to consider them—that is, in a business way—as made especially for his own profit as a tradesman. And so, if he has only common sense, he is to use it as he best can for his own advantage. As for what you stupidly call lies, I always looked upon them as necessary tools for business—things without which it would be impossible to keep open shop. Lies are a sort of wooden pegs that keep the world together as if it was a box; nice little things, so let into the work as never to be seen. Take out the pegs, and how would the box tumble to pieces!

When you are really come to years of discretion, you will know that the private man and the tradesman are not at all one. Certainly not. I, Isaac Smirk, behind the counter, was not the Isaac Smirk dressed for church on Sundays. How could I be? How was I to bring up a large family—as yet you don't know the expense of clothing and schooling six children—in respectability, if I'd played the antics you talk of? No; trade is one thing, and what we call morals is another. Six days for business, and the seventh for religious duties. That, Mr John Balance, has always been my motto; and following it, I never yet had a bill protested, but became in time what I now am—a respectable, happy man, who can lay his hand upon his heart and say he has thirty thousand pounds—a man who has married his daughters to fortunes—and moreover subscribes to, it isn't for me to say, how many charities.

Looking at your letter as the madness of a green boy, I have condescended to answer it at this length. I trust that years and experience may make you see the error of your ways. That they may do so, is the hope of

Your still well wisher,
ISAAC SMIRK.

IMPORTANT APPLICATION OF THE STEAM-WHISTLE.—It is well known that one of the most common causes of the explosion of steam-boilers has been the want of a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler at the time that the heat underneath was very large. In many instances the deficiency of water has resulted from the negligence of the attendant engineer, combined with the fact that no alarm was given previous to the moment of explosion, of the exact state of the water in the boiler. Happily, an efficient and simple exponent of the depth of water in the boiler at the time of working, and which will act as a powerful alarum in case of danger, has just been applied to the steam-boilers at one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the neighbourhood of Leeds. By affixing a small pipe in communication with the interior of a boiler at that point below which it is well known to be unsafe to allow the water to be consumed in the generation of steam, and at the top of such tube putting one of the common whistles that are attached to the railway locomotive engines, a very efficient alarum, as we have said, is formed; for as soon as the water within the boiler has been consumed below the point where the pipe enters the boiler, the steam will rush up the pipe, and thence into the whistle, giving a timely warning of the deficiency of water in the boiler. We are not aware whether any similar means of safety has been tried at any other place; but whether it has or not, we think the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant us in giving the information conveyed in this paragraph to the public.

LIVING IN PARIS.—The competition amongst tradesmen in Paris is very great, though there is less "ticketing" of goods than in London: but it is begun, and competition will soon compel the Parisian tradesmen to ticket quite as much as the London tradesmen. As to the comparative terms, cheapness and dearness, some explanation will be necessary. All sorts of jewelery, watches, clocks, &c. &c., are certainly cheaper; that is, sold at a lower price than in England: but cotton goods of all kinds, particularly stockings, shirtings, &c. &c., are decidedly dearer; nor could I find, after considerable inquiry, that silk goods of any kind are cheaper in Paris than in London. Gloves "made to measure," and clothing of all kinds, about the same as here. Bread is cheaper—some of it beautiful; but, as with us, there are two sorts used even by respectable families; and a kind is used by the common people and soldiers, so dark, not to say absolutely black, that I never saw anything so bad in this country—not even the soldiers' "brown tommy." Poultry of all kinds is nearly as dear in Paris as London; so is fish. I saw some excellent fat beef, and some beautiful veal; but it was as dear as in London—sixteen and eighteen sous a pound. The mutton, though good sound meat, was poor; and, though I saw some pork, butchered and hung up in an ugly fashion, it was rare, and could not be judged of during hot weather. Vegetables are cheap and abundant, and, with bread, form, I learned, the chief food of the working classes; but they have better and a greater variety of ways to cook them than we have. In some of the poor districts over by the Garden of Plants, for instance, you see large cauldrons at the shop doors full of fat, in which they boil vegetables, and sell them ready cooked. Almost the only things I thought really cheap were the wines and brandies. These are sold at most, if not all, of the grocers' shops, as well as at the public-houses and cafés. Wine may be bought in Paris as low as fivepence per bottle, and good brandy for ninepence-halfpenny, or a shilling, including the bottle. This is the ordinary price. The common people usually go into a wine or brandy house, and have a small beer glass of wine, or a small wine glass of brandy—either for two sous, or about one penny. This, with bread, fruit, vegetables, keeps the French tolerably contented.—*Brighton Herald.*

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The King of the French has sent a doll, worth five hundred pounds, as a present to the daughter of Sultan Abdul Medjid!

The *Limerick Chronicle* states the amount of Father Mathew's debts at £5,000.

A subscription has been opened at Falaise, say the French papers, for the erection of a statue of William the Conqueror, who was born in that town.

SYNTAX.—At a mechanics' institute, an adult in a grammar class being asked what is syntax, replied, "Money paid to the pope for absolution of sins" (Sin-tax).

The *Mining Journal* says:—"Remedial measures will be adopted, immediately on the assembling of parliament, for the protection of the working collier and miner."

SOWING GOOD SEED.—During the past and present year the Manchester and Salford Peace Society has circulated or issued upwards of ninety thousand tracts, placards, and other publications.—*Manchester Times.*

BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—One gentleman in Birkenhead is reported to have cleared £200,000 by land speculations, £100,000 of which was cleared in one day! Another is said to have netted £80,000 by similar speculations.—*Herapath's Railway Magazine.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—It is asserted at Berlin that Prince Charles, son of Prince Frederick Charles, born in 1828, is destined to the civil service of his country. It is the first time that a prince of the royal family does not follow the career of arms.

At the late Howden horse fair, the greatest perhaps in England, among those present, strange as it may appear, there was a buyer from the Emperor of China, in the person of one of his subjects, attended by an interpreter.

The Great Britain steam-ship has at length been released from her long imprisonment. She is at present in the Cumberland Basin, Bristol, undergoing a few repairs, after the completion of which it is intended that she shall make one or two trial trips, and then proceed to London.

M. Arago predicts that the present winter will be more severe than has happened for many years past. The *Constitutionnel* states that the mountains in the neighbourhood of Chambery are covered with snow, and that the same appearance was observed in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees.

A great library is a splendid monument to intellectual exertion; but, like other monuments, it is erected to the dead, and bears a touch of the melancholy of the tomb; with this difference that the book-shelves are the catacombs in which are entombed men's minds instead of their bodies.

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—A correspondent of the *Times* suggests the employment of the light obtained from electricity to illuminate mines, instead of lamps and candles, electrical light being produced without burning, that is, independently of air, and confined in tubes hermetically sealed.

The *Presse* (Paris paper) states, that at Urdos, in Spain, two lions and a tiger escaped from a menagerie. One of the lions devoured a child, and wounded the mayor of the town. On the departure of the courier the animals had not been retaken, and the population remained under the most profound terror.

Some traveling drapers, as they term themselves, have recently visited Wales, for the purpose of selling cheap ready-made clothes. A cargo arrived last week at Ruthin, and several sales were effected; but the purchasers soon found that the garments had not been sewn, but stuck together with some adhesive preparation, and were liable to drop into pieces in the streets.

APPROACHING ALLIANCE.—Shortly will be united in the bonds of political wedlock, Repeal, of Dublin, to Whiggism, closely allied to a wealthy Bedford family, Mr O'Connell will give away Repeal. After the union, the happy pair will make the grand tour of Ireland, and towards February repair to their parents' seats in the House of Commons.—*Punch.*

The Hon. Mr Curzon has sent a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, stating that his father (Lord Teynham) did preach in a baptist chapel (the Rev. J. Lister's, in Liverpool), but that his lordship does not belong to the baptist or any other dissenting denomination. The *Worcester Chronicle* says:—"Without wishing for a moment to question the truth of this, we are very much mistaken if Lord Teynham did not once officiate as minister of a congregation of baptists at Ledbury, in the adjoining county of Hereford."

SIMPLE MODE OF PURIFYING WATER.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A tablespoonful of pulverised alum sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful.—*Southern Planter.*

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF CALCULATION.—A new and astonishing instance of the powers of calculation is mentioned by several of the journals. M. Libert, one of the chief clerks of the War office, recently, without the aid of a written note of any kind, extracted in six minutes the square of 20,511,841, and in a quarter of an hour also worked without notes the multiplication of 379,625,348 by the same figures, giving 144,115,404,844,121,104. This may be regarded as one of the most remarkable instances of head-work in calculation hitherto recorded.

Religious Intelligence.

Mr John Bird, of Ampthill, Beds, has received a unanimous invitation from the baptist church at Hammersmith to succeed Mr D. Katterns, and will commence his stated labours amongst them on Lord's day, November 10th.

BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK.—A new and substantial brick chapel, slated roof, for the use of the baptist denomination, was opened in this town on Thursday, Oct. 24th, when Mr J. Webb, of Ipswich, preached in the morning; Mr W. Brock, of Norwich, in the afternoon; Mr C. Elven, of Bury, in the evening; Messrs Flanders, Lewis, Ward, Garthwaite (independent), Richardson, and Smith, took part in the services. A large number of friends sat down both to dinner and tea, at the Bell inn. The opening services were continued on Sunday, the 27th, when Mr J. P. Lewis, of Diss, preached three sermons. The collections were liberal. The chapel, which is a neat structure, will seat 320 persons. Such has been the received and promised liberality of friends to this new and promising cause, that it is calculated the remaining debt will not exceed £100.

HAYES, NEAR UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.—On Wednesday, the 30th October, Mr S. Chancellor was solemnly set apart to the pastoral office over the independent church in Hayes, Middlesex. Mr John George, the baptist minister of Harlington, commenced the service by reading the scriptures and prayer; Mr J. Stoughton, of Kensington, delivered the introductory discourse, and embodied an appeal to the people; Mr L. Hall, of Poyle, asked the usual questions, and offered up the ordination prayer, with imposition of hands: and Dr Leifchild gave an impressive charge to the minister, who was formerly a member of his church. Messrs Adeny, of Ealing; Yonge, of Brentford; and Gannel, of London, took part in the devotional services of the day.

GRANTHAM.—On Wednesday, the 30th ult, Mr J. Barfett, F.A.S., was publicly recognised as pastor of the congregational church in this town. The services were opened with reading and prayer, by Mr S. M'All, of Nottingham; Mr G. Legge, M.A., of Leicester, in a discourse of powerful argument and deep interest, defended the principles of nonconformity; the questions to the church and the pastor were proposed by Mr H. L. Adams, of Newark; the designation prayer was offered up by Mr R. Soper, Mr Barfett's predecessor; and the charge was delivered by Dr R. W. Hamilton, of Leeds; the sermon to the church and congregation was delivered by Mr T. Adkins, of Southampton, from Hebrews xiii. 17. The other parts of the service were conducted by Messrs Strutt, of Spalding; Robinson, of Carlton; Medcalfe, of Lincoln; and others. On Thursday evening, a social tea meeting was held in the school rooms of the chapel: two hundred friends mingled together on the occasion.

ZION CHAPEL, PONTYPOOL.—This new baptist chapel was opened for public worship on Wednesday and Thursday, October 23rd and 24th, on which occasion Messrs Thomas and George Thomas, theological and classical tutors of Pontypool college; Probert, Bristol; Davies, Swansea; Jenkins, Hengoed; Hiley, Llanwenarth; Morris, Newport; T. Thomas, Bassaleg; Evans, Pontypool; Evans, Beulah; J. Davies, Llanhiddel; Kenvyn, Pisgah; Lewis, Blaenau; and Williams, Goytre; took part in the services. This chapel is an exceedingly neat, commodious, and pleasantly situated structure. It is thirty-eight by thirty-seven feet in the clear, and, with galleries, will seat between 500 and 600 persons.

THAMES DITTON.—Mr James Churchill, in the eighteth year of his age, having resigned his office as pastor of the independent church at Thames Ditton, Surrey, the duties of which he had performed, by Divine assistance, with fidelity and much success during thirty years, the members of the church, the ministers resident in the vicinity, and a numerous company of Christian friends, took tea together on Monday, Oct. 28, 1844. In the evening a large and respectable meeting was held in the chapel, for the purpose of presenting to the venerable pastor, as a memorial of sincere respect and affection, a copy of "Bagster's Comprehensive Bible," royal quarto, bound in morocco, silver mounted, with an appropriate inscription engraved on silver on one side of the cover, and the following text on the other:—"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" Evangelical Christians of all denominations at Ditton, including many pious members of the church of England, most cordially united in providing and presenting the memorial of respect and affection to Mr Churchill.

MADEIRA.—Mr Hewitson, preacher of the gospel, has been appointed free church missionary to the Portuguese in Madeira. We trust he will be found a valuable helper to Dr Kalley in his arduous labours.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 24, at Islington, the wife of Mr EDWARD PORTER, Missionary at Cuddapat, India, of a daughter.

Oct. 24, the wife of Mr JOHN MORRIS, minister of the gospel, Morley, near Leeds, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 21, at Chapel street chapel, Blackburn, by Mr Alexander Fraser, A.M., Mr JOHN DEAN, tea dealer, King William street, to PRISCILLA, second daughter of Mr Joseph WALMSLEY, cotton spinner, Eccleshill.

Oct. 24, at Carr's lane chapel, Birmingham, by Mr James Roberts, Mr AMOS BEARDSLEY, of Lydgate, Suffolk, to HARRIETT NEWELL, eldest daughter of Thomas HARRISON, Esq., of Bristol road, Edgbaston.

Oct. 26, at Norley street chapel, Plymouth, by Mr W. Richards, Mr E. G. WILLIAMS, minister of the gospel at Sketty, Swansea, to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of Mr W. RICKARD, of Plymouth.

Oct. 26, at Marshall street chapel, Leeds, by Mr J. Hughes Morgan, the minister, Mr EDWARD FOSTER, to Miss MARY SMEDLEY, both of Holbeck.

Oct. 29, at Salter's hall chapel, London, by Mr G. Ambrose Davies, of Enfield, Mr DAVID DAVIES, of Crown street, Finsbury square, to Miss CATHERINE MACLEOD, of Stoke Newington.

Oct. 31, by Mr J. Statham, Reading, Mr JOHN FAULKNER, of Eldon square, to MARIA, second daughter of J. H. MICKLEM, Esq., of Birchess Green, Berks.

Oct. 31, at the Baptist chapel, Lockwood, near Huddersfield, by the pastor, Mr J. Walton, Mr J. R. H. LYND, Leeds, to SARAH, fifth daughter of Mr William SHARP, woolen manufacturer, of Highfield house, Lockwood.

Oct. 25, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Stowmarket, Mr JOHN CLARKE, jun., of Bungay, to Miss MATILDA REDGRAVE, of the former place,

Nov. 4, at Lonfield street chapel, Dartford, Mr WILLIAM COLES, of Blackfriars road, London, to Miss MARGARET MOIR, sister-in-law to Mr W. Leask, independent minister, Swanscombe, by whom the ceremony was performed.

DEATHS.

June 16, at Mosul, of typhus fever, Dr GRANT, the celebrated missionary to the Nestorians.

Oct. 27, at Bassingbourne, Cambridgeshire, in the sixty-first year of his age, Mr JAMES WILKERSON, much lamented by a numerous circle of friends.

Oct. 28, at Andover, aged four years, MARY ANNE, the beloved daughter of Mr J. S PEARSALL, minister.

Oct. 27, aged 71 years, MARY, relict of the late John SLADE, Esq., solicitor, Devizes.

Oct. 28, in the 26th year of his age, at the house of his father, Mr Lewis Winchester, North Brixton, JAMES LEWIS WINCHESTER, Esq., late house surgeon of the Stockport infirmary.

Oct. 30, at Wyton, near Huntingdon, aged 45, Mr JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Oct. 30, WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr W. SLATER, pastor of Zion chapel, Teignmouth.

Nov. 1, CLARA JANE, second daughter of Mr W. SLATER, Teignmouth.

Nov. 2, at Rotherhithe, after a severe and protracted illness, in his 65th year, Mr JAMES HUGHES, for many years the active and laborious minister of the Welsh church and congregation, Jewin crescent, London.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 1.

BANKRUPTS.

BRIDDICK, WILLIAM BARRETT, Durham, dealer in iron, Nov. 13, Dec. 16: solicitors, Mr Hartley, Southampton street, Bloomsbury, and Mr Brignal, Durham.

BROOKE, WILLIAM, formerly of Mincing lane, and late of Snow hill, alehouse-keeper, Nov. 12, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Wood and Blake, Falcon street, Aldersgate street.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM, 95, Minories, City, chemist, Nov. 12, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Shearman and Slater, Great Tower street.

GOLDSWORTHY, THOMAS, late of 75, Old Broad street, City, and now of Clifton villas, Maida vale, merchant, Nov. 13, Dec. 17; solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Co., Bucklersbury.

OWEN, ROBERT, Manchester, provision dealer, Nov. 15, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr Charles Cooper, Manchester.

PITT, CHARLES, Bristol, victualer, Nov. 12, Dec. 10: solicitor, Mr Watts, Bristol.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, and FOLGER, LEWIS HENRY, High street, Shoreditch, cabinet makers, Nov. 13, Dec. 18: solicitors, Messrs Harrison, Walbrook.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

GRAHAME, JOHN, Edinburgh, wine merchant, Nov. 6, Dec. 2.

DIVIDENDS.

T. Brook, Longwood, Yorkshire, woolen cloth merchant; first and final div. of 2d. in the pound, any Tuesday—J. R. Atkinson, Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine merchant; first and final div. of 3d. in the pound. any Tuesday—H. Pitt, Selby, Yorkshire, wine merchant; first and final div. of 4s. 0½d. in the pound, and for those who have received a former div., a second div. of ¾d. in the pound, any Tuesday—W. Walker and J. Gray, Leeds, woolstaplers; first and final div. of 1s. 10½d. in the pound, and for those who have received a former div., a second div. of 4¾d. in the pound, any Tuesday—R. D. Newman, Leeds, corn factor; first div. of 4s. 9d. in the pound, on and after Nov. 5—T. Souther, Gloucester, grocer; first div. of 6s, in the pound, any Wednesday—S. Speakman, Preston, Lancashire. ship builder; first div. of 8¾d. in the pound, any Tuesday—T. Slagg, Manchester, merchant; first div. of 3s. 8¾d in the pound, any Tuesday—J. Vanzeller, late of 15, New Broad street, City, merchant; fifth div. of ¼d. in the pound, Nov. 2, and three following Saturdays—D. Hague, Horsforth, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer; first div. of 1s. 6d. in the pound, any Tuesday—G. Robinson, Huddersfield, surgeon, and M. Farrand, Almondbury, Yorkshire, dealer; first div. of 2s. in the pound, any Tuesday—R. Howe, Kelpin, Yorkshire, corn factor; first and final div. of 7s. 0½d. in the pound, any Tuesday—C. Elliott, Leeds, tallow merchant; first and final div. of 1s. 2½d. in the pound, any Tuesday—B. Sayle and T. Booth, Sheffield and Tinsley, iron masters; first div. of 5s. in the pound, any Tuesday—J. Knapton and W. M'Kay, Manningham, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers; first and final div. of 2s. 2d. in the pound, any Tuesday—R. Hentig, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant; first div. of 3s. 4d. in the pound, any Tuesday—N. Proctor, Meanwood, Yorkshire, tanner; first and final div. of 2s. 6d. in the pound, any Tuesday—J. N. Balme, Leeds, woolstapler; first and final div. of 2s. 3½d. in the pound, any Tuesday.

Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 1844.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Independent chapel, Monmouth.
Bethel chapel, Rochester, Kent.
Independent chapel, Hyde, Cheshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BRAGG, HENRY, Montague close, Southwark, bottle merchant, Nov. 19, Dec. 20: solicitor, Mr Ashley, Shoreditch.

CLARK, JOHN, Brunswick cottage, City road, carman, Nov. 15, Dec. 14: solicitors, Messrs Tucker, Sun street chambers.

CLEARER, JOSEPH, jun., Coventry, victualer, Nov. 12, Dec. 10: solicitors, Messrs Troughton and Lea, Coventry.

CROSFIELD, THOMAS, sen., Kirkham, Lancashire, linendraper, Nov. 18, Dec. 10: solicitors, Messrs Cornthwaite and Adams, 14, Old Jewry chambers, London, and Messrs Fisher and Stone, Liverpool.

EATON, RICHARD, 33, Featherstone street, City road, butcher, Nov. 22, Dec. 18: solicitors, Messrs Tayler and Wickings, 3, Finsbury terrace, City road.

FITZHUGH, WILLIAM HENRY, and WALKER, ROBERT E., Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 20, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Bridger and Blake, London wall, London; and Mr Dodge, Liverpool.

HOLBEIN, WALTER, late of 67, Upper Seymour street, New road, St Pancras, dealer in flour, Nov. 19, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Buchanan and Co., Basinghall street, London.

JACOBS, MARK ISRAEL, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailor, Nov. 19, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside, London; and Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester.

PIM, JOHN BEDFORD, Tweed's court, Great Trinity lane, City, stationer, Nov. 13, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Buchanan and Grainger, 8, Basinghall street, city.

RUDGE, GEORGE BICKERTON, and RUDGE, ARTHUR JEFFERY, Gloucester street, Curtain road, japan leather manufacturers, Nov. 13, Dec. 14: solicitors, Messrs Norton and Son, New street buildings.

STAPLES, JONAS, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, plumber, Nov. 15, Dec. 18: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Co., Walcot square, Lambeth.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

STEPHEN, WILLIAM, Muchalls, Kincardineshire, farmer, Nov. 8, 29.

STEWART, JOHN, late of Fasnacloich, Appin, Nov. 12, Dec. 5.

LEIGHTON, DAVID, Dundee, baker, Nov. 11, Dec. 4.

DIVIDENDS.

C. H. Webb, Forebridge, corn dealer, fourth dividend of 4d. and 39-64ths of a penny in the pound, payable any Thursday,—J. Ward, Nottingham, tailor, div. of 1s. in the pound, payable any Tuesday.—R. Stockdale, Crosby square, City, merchant, final div. of 3½d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.—R. Stevens, New Cut, Lambeth, china dealer, first div. of 1s. 1¾d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.—F. J. Manning, Dyer's buildings, City, money scrivener, first div. of 3½d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday. — W. and E. Wheeler, Oxford, saddlers, final div. of 4¾d. in the pound, payable any Wednesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

Business is very flat on the Stock Exchange. The present prices of the three per cents are considered too high for speculation. Money is plentiful, and prices firm.

	Wed.	*Thur.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols	100	100	—	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ditto for Account..	100	100¼	—	100	100	100
3 per cents Reduced	99¼	99¼	—	99	99	99
New 3½ per cent....	102	102	—	102	102	102
Long Annuities...	12¼	12¼	—	12⅛	12	12
Bank Stock.....	203	203	—	204	203	204
India Stock.....	287	287	—	—	—	287
Exchequer Bills..	70pm	70pm	—	69pm	70pm	70pm
India Bonds	91pm	92pm	—	90pm	—	90pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	114	Mexican	34½
Belgian	104	Peruvian	25
Brazilian	86½	Portuguese 5 per cents	81
Buenos Ayres	37	Ditto 3 per cents	52
Columbian	14½	Russian	118
Danish	89	Spanish Active	24
Dutch 2½ per cents	63	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cents	99	Ditto Deferred	14

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	80	London & Birm. ½ Shares	25
Birmingham & Gloucester	105	London and Brighton ..	47
Blackwall	7	London & Croydon Trunk	16½
Bristol and Exeter	75	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	22½
Eastern Counties	13½	Manchester and Leeds	114
Edinburgh and Glasgow	61	Midland Counties	107
Grand Junction	219½	Ditto Quarter Shares ..	—
Great North of England ..	194	Midland and Derby	80½
Great Western	141	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	87	South Eastern and Dover	42
Ditto Fifths	25	South Western	73
London and Birmingham	213	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Nov. 4.

There was a moderate supply of new English wheat this morning; fine qualities fully supported last week's currency, while middling and inferior sorts, owing to the condition not being so good, have hung heavily on hand, and to make sales lower rates must have been submitted to. In foreign wheat but a retail trade at late prices.

The barley trade has been dull, and scarcely maintained currency for fine qualities, while inferior sorts are 1s. per quarter lower.

Oats in short supply, and have obtained a fair sale at the rates of this day se'nnight.

Beans and peas 1s. dearer.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red New ..	40	to 46	Malt, Ordinary ..	46	to 56
Fine	44	.. 51	Pale	60	.. 64
White	48	.. 48	Rye	28	.. 34
Fine	50	.. 55	Peas, Hog	28	.. 33
Flour, per sack	33	.. 47	Maple	30	.. 34
Barley	24	.. 27	Boilers	33	.. 37
Malting	34	.. 39	Beans, Ticks.....	30	.. 34
	s.	s.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.		
Beans, Pigeon	32	to 36	Wheat	20s.	0d.
Harrow	31	.. 34	Barley	4	0
Oats, Feed	18	.. 20	Oats	5	0
Fine	21	.. 22	Rye	5	6
Poland	21	.. 23	Beans	6	6
Potato	21	.. 23	Peas	9	6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 1.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	46s.	0d.	Wheat	45s.	11d.
Barley	34	9	Barley	34	4
Oats	20	11	Oats	20	7
Rye	39	3	Rye	37	7
Beans	37	0	Beans	36	10
Peas	34	2	Peas.....	33	7

SEEDS.

The seed market was, on the whole, dull. The late large arrival of linseed caused this article to move off somewhat languidly, but cakes continued in request. Canaryseed was freely offering, and barely supported former rates.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red....	—s. to —
Baltic, ditto	— .. —	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ditto, crushing ..	38 .. 42	Flemish, pale ..	— .. —
Medit. & Odessa	38 .. 40	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Hempseed, small ..	35 .. 38	New Hamb., red	— .. —
Large	— .. —	Ditto, fine.....	— .. —
Canary, new	54 .. 56	Old Hamb., red	— .. —
Extra	56 .. 60	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Carraway, old	44 .. 46	French, red	— .. —
New.....	48 .. 53	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ryegrass, English	— .. —	Coriander	15 .. 18
Scotch.....	— .. —	Old	— .. —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	12 .. 17	English, new ..	23*l.* to 25*l.*
White	14 .. 18	Linseed cakes	
Trefoil.....	— .. —	English	10*l.* 10s. to 11*l.*
Old	— .. —	Foreign.....	6*l.* 15s. to 7*l.*
Tares, new....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Nov. 4.

The butter market presented a healthy appearance, the demand steady, and at full prices. Carlow from 80s. to 90s., Clonmel 84s. to 88s., Carrick 82s. to 85s., Waterford 76s. to 82s., Cork 80s. to 83s., Limerick, 77s. to 80s., on board, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. more landed; Dutch 94s. to 96s. per cwt. Bacon sparingly dealt in. Prices ranged from 44s. to 47s. per cwt., according to size and quality. Bale and tierce middles scarcely varied in value or demand. Lard in steady sale; bladdered at 56s. to 60s. Hams as in quality and size, from 40s. to 66s. per cwt.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 4.

The market for hops continues to be well supported, and the demand is good for the better descriptions. The duty is still called 130,000*l.* to 135,000*l.* Prices must be quoted about the same as last week.

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 4.

The arrivals during the past week have been limited, which has caused a considerable clearance. Several parts of cargoes of inferior samples have been disposed of, and towards the end there was more money asked for the best Scotch.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
York Reds	55	to 70	Kent & Essex Whites	50	to 55
Perth do.	—	to 50	Wisbeach Kidneys ..	—	to 60
Early Devons do.	55	to 60	Do. Whites	45	to 50
Cornwall do.	55	to 60	Guernsey Blues.....	—	to 50
Jersey Blues	—	to 50	Prince Regents.....	50	to 60

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 4.

The beef trade, generally speaking, was in a very sluggish state; yet the primest Scots were mostly disposed of at last week's quotations; but the value of all other breeds suffered an abatement of quite 2d. per 8lbs., and considerable difficulty was experienced in effecting a clearance. The supplies of foreign stock here this morning consisted of 40 beasts and 60 sheep, all fram Rotterdam, and of fair saleable quality; while, since this day se'nnight, the importations, for London and the various outports, have amounted to 210 beasts and 194 sheep. The supply of sheep was large, and the market brisk. Veal was dull. Pigs were quite as dear.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s.	2d. to 3s.	10d.	Veal.....	3s.	0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	2	6 .. 4	0	Pork.....	3	0 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	647	4,650	213	380
Monday	4,015	30,900	98	369

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 4.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s.	2d.	to 2s.	4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s.	4d.	to 2s. 6d.
Middling do	2	6	.. 2	8	Mid. ditto	2	8	.. 3 0
Prime large	2	10	.. 3	2	Prime ditto	3	2	.. 3 8
Prime small	3	2	.. 3	6	Veal	3	0	.. 4 0
Large Pork	2	6	.. 3	2	Small Pork	3	4	.. 4 0

COTTON.

The accounts brought by the last Boston steamer are in favour of the new crop being at least an average one, and the market has, in consequence, had a dull feeling. Prices may be considered rather in favour of buyers, but they are not decidedly lower. 2,500 American and 1,900 Surat have been taken on speculation, 200 for export; and the entire sales comprise 40,900 bales.

WOOL.

We have no new feature to report in this week's market, which, upon the whole, has been a very quiet one; the few sales that have been made are upon the terms of last week.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 2.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow ..	70s. to 90s.	New Clover Hay ..	90s. to 120s.
New ditto	— .. —	Old ditto	— .. —
Useful Old ditto ..	92 .. 100	Oat Straw	28 .. 30
Fine Upland ditto	103 .. 108	Wheat Straw	30 .. 39

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 4.

Stewart's, 23s. 6d.; Hetton's, 23s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 24s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 203.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

SUGAR.—150 hhds Barbadoes sold in auction at rather better rates. Fine yellow fetched 62s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. The trade bought about 300 hhds and tierces. In refined goods there was rather more doing, standard lumps selling at 72s. and brown grocery at 71s. per cwt. 1,000 bags and 350 packets Java sold in auction at firmer rates.

COFFEE.—1,200 bags Ceylon sold in auction at 54s. to 78s. 600 bales Mocha offered in auction were chiefly bought in. Good middling at 75s. 100 bags of Padang sold in action at 94s. per cwt. The market has a firm appearance.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales were concluded to-day. Of 2,300 bales offered in auction about one-half was sold at a decline of 3d. to 6d. per lb.

PEPPER.—300 bags black Malabar were taken in at 3½d. per lb. 834 bags Tellicherry were bought in at 5d. to 5½d. per lb.

COCOA.—130 bags Trinidad sold at better prices. Middling red at 43s. 6d. to 45s. 6d., ordinary gray 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per cwt.

Advertisements.

WANTED immediately, as ASSISTANT in a Dissenter's Family, a respectable active Young Man, of good address and obliging disposition, who has been accustomed to a Family and Counter Tea and Grocery Trade. He must also possess a thorough knowledge of the Tallow Chandlery Business.

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"Warminster road, Westbury, Wilts."

[This letter was received about three weeks after Mr Tucker's appointment to the agency, his first supply having been rapidly bought up.]

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